RALEIGH
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The Bombay Chronicle

B. S. A.
Perfect in every part Cycle.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 302 BOMBAY TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

Sunday Edition.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

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OPENING SHORTLY
THE DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.
BRANCH AT SHAIK MEMON STREET
Opp. Jumma Musjid.
Head office: Hamam Street, Fort.
Branches Thakordwar and Opp. Jumma Musjid.

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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:
HARROWAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
29th Dec.	Dongola ..	Mongolia *	16,385
5th Jan.	Mantua † ..		10,902
12th ,,	Kaisar-I-Hind X ..		11,430
19th ,,	Plassy ..		7 393
26th ,,	Dongola ..	Narkunda *	16,227
2nd Feb.	Delta ..		8,097
9th ,,	Macedonia X ..		11,089
16th ,,	Malwa † ..		10,041
23rd ,,	Dongola ..	Moldavia *	16,277
1st March.	Mantua ..		10,902
8th ,,	Morea X ..		10,911
15th ,,	Caledonia ..		7,622
22nd ,,	Dongola @ ..	Mooltan @	20,700
29th ,,	Kaisar-I-Hind ..		11,430
5th April	Naldera X ..		15,993
9th ,,	Devanha ..	Extrasteamer	8,092
12th ,,	Malwa ..		10,941
19th ,,	Dongola ..	Maloja *	20,700
26th ,,	Macedonia ..		11,089
3rd May.	Plassy ..	China X ..	7,952
10th ,,	Mantua ..		10,902
17th ,,	Dongola ..	Mongolia *	16,385
24th ,,	Caledonia ..		7,622
31st ,,	Plassy ..	Narkunda *	16,227

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† Terminate voyage at Marseilles.
@ Does not convey passengers from India
* Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
28th Dec. ..	Matiana ..	8,965
11th Jan. ..	Domala ..	8,441
25th ..	Mashobra ..	8,324
8th Feb. ..	Dalgoma ‡ ..	5,800
22nd ..	Morvada ..	8,193
7th March	Mandala ..	8,246
21st	Dumana ..	8,600
4th April ..	Manela ..	8,303
18th ,,	Matiana ..	8,965
2nd May...	Domala ..	8,441
16th ,, ..	Mashobra ..	8,324

‡ Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

28th Dec	Morea ..		10,911
15th January	Soudan † ..		6,696
25th ,,	Naldera ..		15,993
22nd Feb.	China ..		7,952
18th March	Soudan † ..		6,69
24th April	Sicilia † ..		6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
26th Dec.	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa. 2 p. m.
27th ,,	BARJORA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports
28th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via K'chi
29th ,,	COLABA ..	Colombo, Madras and Calcutta
29th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kowar
30th ,,	GAIRSOPPA ..	Tuticorin, Colombo and Rangoon
30th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 123

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
15, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. O. Box 123.
Telephone No. 1020

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	[illegible]8	18 Dec.	2 Jan.
Baron Cawdor	T. Baillie	5884	19 Dec.	30th Dec
Lima Maru	J. Koshikawa	7250	28 Dec.	17 Jan.
Penang Maru	H. Habaki	5214	3 Jan	17 Jan.
Yomei Maru	....	7151	11th Jan	23rd Jan.
Tamba Maru	N. Wada.	5845	14th Jan	28th Jan.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	330	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For revised passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Telephone No. 270. Telegrams "YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departur.
Celebes Maru	T. Nishimura	5863	26th Nov.	10th Dec.
Aedes Maru	Y. Miyabara	7772	14th Dec.	28th ,,
Argun Maru	N. Ohno	6809	25th ,,	8th Jan.
Ryujin Maru	M. Naito	6152	29th ,,	12th ,,
Burma Maru	H. Meguro	4584	9th Jan.	25rd. ,,

For particulars apply to—
T. OHARA,
Manager,
P. O. Box No. 355,
Phone No. 2150,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP $20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING ... £ 4,500,000
SILVER $24,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saugon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres or the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business unedrtaken.
R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISH 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,56,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES.
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
New Business exceeds Rs. 71,00,000
Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwid Policies.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

BHARAT
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Established 1890.
Head Office: LAHORE.
Chairman Honourable Lala Harkishen Lal.
Assets ..... Over 50,00,000.
Policies in force ..... About 2 crores
(1) Life Insurance under all up-to-date tables.
(2) Female lives insured.
(3) Policies kept up automatically.
(4) Large bonuses for with-profits policies.
For prospectures and other information please apply to:—
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office.
Chief Agents.
MAJMUDAR & COMPANY
46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, Post Box No. 718.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY,
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F42,429,181 £3,535,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rock. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.
DR. D. WRITER & CO.,
Brand-tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioners
CORNER GRANT ROAD—BOMBAY No 7 C.

FORD COMPETITION

We have decided to extend the date of this Competition from December 24th, 1923 to January 10th, 1924, to allow upcountry Ford Owners more time to send in their replies.

Ford Automobiles (India) Ld., & Reduced,
Hughes Road, ... BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	..	Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	..	,, 11,86,84,256
PAID-UP	..	,, 1,18,68,424
TOTAL FUNDS	..	1,71,32,058

HEAD OFFICE
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:— Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Creber.
Madras No. 6, 1st Line Beach, ,, ,, J. W. Waddell
New York (U.S.A.) U. S. Manager, Sumner Ballard.
AGENCIES.
INDIA.
CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ld. Martin & Co., Ld. Birla Bros. Ld.
MADRAS—Roshan M. A. Minulla Hussain Saib & Co.
KARACHI—Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.
COCHIN, etc.—Peirce Leslie & Co., Ld.
POONA—H. H. Tavaria & Co.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.
BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co., Ld. R. D. Tata & Co., Ld.
CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F.M.S.
SINGAPORE—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ld.
PENANG—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ltd. Deregs & Thomas Ld.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrisons & Crosfield, Ld.
PORT SWEETENHAM—Harrisons & Crosfield, Ld.
IPOH—Labrooy Bros.
DUTCH EAST INDIES,
SOURABAYA (Java)—The London Rangoon Trading Co (Java), Ld.
SAMARANG (Java)—Butterworth & Co.
MEDAN (Sumatra)—S. D. Kaper & Co.
FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA.
SAIGON—A. B. David.
SIAM.
BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale Francaise pour le Commerce & L'Industrie.
CHINA.
SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co.
PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co.
TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.
HONGKONG—The Bank Line Ltd.
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
KAMPALA—Narandas Rajaram & Co.
MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.
ZANZIBAR—Alli & Abdulrasul.
UNITED KINGDOM.
LONDON. Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. (Marine Underwriters).
The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, BAGGAGE & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years—15—20%
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/ or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19 Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.
KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List on Application.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1896 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box **No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.**

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced DRAFTSMEN and TRACERS. Box No. 9947, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 18476

WANTED—A GRADUATE in GEOLOGY, M.Sc. preferred on Rs. 150 T. A. according to State rules. Apply to DEWAN, Mailani State, C. I.
A 18416

WANTED—EXPERIENCED and INFLUENTIAL AGENTS and CANVASSERS for our FIRECLAY GOODS on pay, commission or both. Apply to THE UPPER INDIA TRADING CO., The Mall, Cawnpore.
A R9317

WANTED—Well experienced ENGINEERS Electric and Mechanical for a Native State, salary according to qualifications. Apply sharp to THE MANAGER, ORIENTAL SERVICE BUREAU, DELHI.
A R9312

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS, AGENT and CANVASSERS for an Insurance Company, on pay, commission or both according to guarantee of business. Apply to SECRETARIES, ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO. LTD., 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 16237

WANTED—A Competent SPINNING MASTER, a WEAVING MASTER, and a DYEING and BLEACHING MASTER, for Bombay and Jubbulpore Mills. Apply to MANGALDAS G. PAREKH, Laldarwaja, Ahmedabad, with testimonials. Pay according to qualifications.
A 18474

WANTED for the Bombay Municipal School Service, a TEACHER of Hindi for the present temporarily. Salary according to qualifications. Apply within a week to R.B.D.G. PADHYE, Secretary Schools Committee, Bombay Municipality, Bombay.
A 18487

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A Well Experienced Weaving Master seeks ENGAGEMENT either as an ASSISTANT or WEAVING MASTER. Salary reasonable. Apply to Box No. 9940, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9271

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

Sunday Chronicle.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—OIL ENGINE and MORTAR MILL in running order. Apply sharp MEGHJI VALABHDASS. Valabh Bazar, Ghatkopar. (Tele. No. 9821).
P R9311

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KATNI
"CASTLE BRAND"
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GOVERNMENT tests prove this to be the finest Portland Cement superior to other Indian Brands and Imported Cements. We shall be pleased to send booklet showing tests, etc., to any address and enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention.

Ready delivery ex. Bombay stocks.

The Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd.,

C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building,
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay.

Tel. No. 418.
T

PURE HENNA—We are cultivators of largest fields of Henna and supplying leaves and powders, at very moderate rates. Orders for large or small quantity solicited. THE ORIENTAL AND OCCIDENTAL CO., Fatehpuri, Delhi.
T R9283

PRINTATOR.—The Mystic Writing Tablet for Office and Home. Your notes, having served their purpose, disappear at will and tablet is again ready for use. No refills. No eraser. PRINTATOR is a perpetual memo tablet. In 3 sizes Rs. 1/8, 1/4, 1 each. Traders apply for wholesale terms. A. HYLAND LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Sole Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon.
18328

THE IDEAL BEVERAGE FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE—The well known Pure Munich Beer "Mathaserbrau"—at 12 per case of 2 doz. quarts or Rs. 24 per case of 4 doz. quarts F. O. R. Bombay from, GENERAL UTILITY PRODUCTS, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Imperial Chambers, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
T R8839

HEN EGG'S HALWA—Royal Tonic food for Winter Season. A positive necessity to all. Excellent in taste and flavour. 1st class Rs. 15, 2nd class Rs. 10 per seer. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance, NOMANI & CO., No. 27, Shah Supan Street, Darbhanga.
T 18311

SPORTS.

THE NAUTILUS RACE TIPS.
BY CAPT. NEMO, RACING EXPERT.

For to-day's Race 3 Winners and 3 separate Places cent per cent guaranteed for Rs. 5.

Apply sharp from 10-30 a. m. to 1 p.m. address 11, Ropewalk Street, next to Temple Bar, Fort.
S R9315

EDUCATIONAL.

B. COM. Degree Course of London and Cambridge Senior Exams. Arrangements for preparing for both these Courses are complete and enrolments are to close on or before 10th January. Examinations to be held in Bombay and Colombo. A limited number will be selected. Apply to DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Great Western Bldg., Apollo Street.
M R9290

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT (Registered under Act XXI of 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro Homoeopathy and Biochemistry, both by local training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies fresh medicines and accessories at moderate price. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.O., Principal.
H R8140

PROFESSION

PILES and FISTULA—Guaranteed radical cure. No operation. No pain and no troubles. All disorders stopped in a very short time. Trial solicited. NILESHWAR SHIVARAO, Specialist in Piles and Fistula, No. 4, Raote Building, Girgaon, Bombay. Attendance 7 to 9-30 a.m. Evening 7 to 8 p.m.
R9003

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.
10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its Treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nadibagan Lane Salkia, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns, or in the classified short advertisements column.

NOTICE.

STOCK TAKING—Our business will be CLOSED from the 28th instant to the 1st January, 1924, both days inclusive, on account of Annual Stock Taking. The ZANDER ORTHOPEDIC AND MEDICO ELECTRIC INSTITUTE will be working as usual, excepting Sunday.
18448

NOTICE.

OUR CUSTOMERS ARE HEREBY INFORMED that our Bill Collector Mr. R. KUMAR MEHTA is no longer in our service from 21st December, 1923 and are requested not to make any payments to him on our behalf.

SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS,
20, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
18468

NOTICE.

THE PIONEER CLAY & INDUSTRIAL WORKS LTD., KHANAPUR.

THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Company passed the following resolutions among others at the 3rd ordinary general meeting held on the 16th inst. at 1 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, Khanapur:—

1. That a dividend of 8 per cent be declared less income tax on the preference shares and the balance of profit be caried forward.
2. That Mr. T.S. Ingle be re-elected as Director; and Mr. R. V. Koppiker be elected as Director in the place of Mr. R.V. Ginde.
3. That the forfeiture of the shares as per resolution of the Board of Director meeting held on the 21st January, 1923, viz. allotment Nos. 7,8,9,10,12,16,17,48,49,50,51,52,65,71 107 117,131, 141,142,143,167, 168,169, 170,172, 177 and 178 be sanctioned; and further that steps be taken to forfeit such shares, the calls on which are still unpaid after giving due notice to the shareholders according to law and further the Board of Directors do take such legal action against such defaulting shareholders as they deem fit to recover the unpaid balances.

Therefore the shares bearing above mentioned allotment numbers have been forfeited to the Company.

Khanapur, 21-12-1923.

Managing Agents.
C18489

THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORTATION AND DEVELOPMENT CO.

THE WORLD DRUG CHEMICAL CO.

WE the undersigned hereby give NOTICE warning all persons against doing any business with other than the undersigned who are the only legal representatives of these Corporations in India, and authorized to receive or pay out monies of said companies. The articles of Incorporation of both companies require a majority of fully paid up shares for a quorum at all meetings. We represent a majority of all paid up shares, none of which were represented at the meeting held illegally on December 15th 1923. All officers and Directors of record immediately preceding that date are the only legal representatives of the companies. All Banks, Post Offices and all others will be held liable for any payments of the Company monies to other than the undersigned.

ELMER L. HINMAN, M. D.,
President and General Manager.

Chairman of the Board of Directors.

K. P. GOPALAN,
Secretary.
C R9319

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the General Power of Attorney executed before the 2nd Class Nyayadhish of Rajkot State by our client Mr. Ramdas Kababhai of Rajkot in favour of Mr Durgaprasad Purshottam Desai Railway Claim Agent at Rajkot and dated the 4th day of October, 1923, is hereby revoked.

All persons dealing with the said Mr. Durgaprasad Purshottam Desai for and on behalf of our said client Ramdas Kababhai will do so at their own risk and our client will not in any way be responsible for the same.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1923.

DAYALJI & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Ramdas Kababhai.
C18470

TENDERS.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the following items of serviceable secondhand Permanent Way Material available at Engineering Depots on the North Western Railway.

(i) Iron Broad Gauge rails of Sections 60 to 68 Lbs. per yard.—546 tons.
(ii) Steel Narrow Gauge Rails of Sections 17 to 30 lbs. per yard.—157 tons.
(iii) Steel and Iron Fish Plates for above items.—127 tons steel 492 tons iron.
(iv) Wrought Iron Cut rails of lengths up to 16 ft. Sections 60 to 82 Lbs. per yard.—900 tons.
(v) Steel Cut Rail of length up to 16 ft. Sections 58½ to 85 Lbs. per yard. 2400 tons.
(vi) Steel Sleepers for Narrow Gauge and Tramway Truck.—106 tons.
(vii) Bearing Plates, Wrought Iron 7in. by 7½in. suitable 4in. flanged rails from 60 to 75 Lbs. Sections.—370 tons.

Tenders should reach the Controller of Stores' Office, North Western Railway, Moghalpura (Lahore) not later than 2 p.m. on MONDAY, the [illegible] January, 1924, at which time, date and place tenders will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who may wish to be present.

Form of Tender furnishing full details of description and quantities of the respective items for sale can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5 on application to the Controller of Stores, N.W.Ry. Moghalpura (Lahore).

The Controller of Stores reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all tenders without assigning any reason for the same.

C. F. LANGER,
Controller of Stores,
N. W. Railway.

Controller of Stores' Office,
Moghalpura, dated 20-12-23.
C18490

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the following items of scrap metals available on the N. W. Railways at the Lahore (Moghalpura), Sukkur and Karachi Stores Depots.

(i) Heavy and light Miscellaneous Wrought Iron scrap, consisting of Boiler Tube Plates Skeleton Carriage and Wagon Wheels Complete and in pieces, trough plates, Bolts and Nuts, Cut pieces, Iron bars and angles, C. and W. Underframe Iron work Hoop iron, Engineering Tools, Rails in pieces, Sheet and plate cuttings, etc., etc.—3275 Tons. Deliveries by the Railway will be completed by 31.3.1924.
(ii) Scrap steel consisting of tongue rails up to 15 ft. Carriage and Wagon. Wheel, Tyres and Axles, Trough Sleepers in full lengths and in pieces, Condemned Files in pieces and full length, Boiler Tubes, Parts of Machinery, C. and W. Gearing Spring Plates, Coil and Volute Springs, etc., etc.—2146 Tons Deliveries by the Railway will be completed by 31.3.24.
(iii) Scrap Cast Steel, broken narrow gauge wheels and axle boxes, swage blocks, etc.—94 Tons.
(iv) Scrap Cast Iron burnt retorts.—55 Tons.
(v) Scrap Lowmoor Iron Carriage and Wagon Side Chains and Hooks.—1480 Tons.
(vi) Scrap Brass Tubes.—147 Tons.
(vii) Scrap Brass Casting.—33 Tons.
(viii) Scrap Brass Borings.—100 Tons.
(ix) Scrap Copper—4 Tons.
etc., etc.

Tenders should reach the Controller of Stores' Office, N. W. Railway, Lahore (Moghalpura) not later than 2 p.m. on Monday the 28th January 1924, at which time, date and place tenders will be opend in the presence of any Tenderers, who may wish to be present.

Form of Tender furnishing full details of description and quantities of the respective items for sale can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5 on application to the Controller of Stores, N. W. Ry. Moghalpura (Lahore).

The Controller of Stores reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all tenders without assigning any reason for the same.

C. F. LANGER,
Controller of Stores,
N. W. Railway.

Controller of Stores' Office,
Moghalpura, dated 20-12-23.
C18491

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

present
To-night and during this week
Second Instalment
(Six parts)
Here is a picture, which every true Hindu should see.
"PATNI PRATAP"
"PATNI PRATAP"
produce by
MADAN THEATRES LIMITED
featuring
Miss Patience Cooper

Audience of every character will enjoy this picture. It's filled with suspense, surprise, thrill and love interest.

PATHE GAZETTE

Daily 5-15 7 8-45, & 10-30 P. M
Sat. & Sunday Extra Show
3-30 P. M.
PRICE AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS.

Ho! LOOK!! LOOK!!!
AFTER AN INTERVAL OF 12 YEARS
COMING SOON! COMING SOON!!
THE ANCIENT
KARLEKAR'S GRAND CIRCUS.
THE ONLY HUGE COMBINED SHOW NOW TOURING IN THE EAST.

Location—Open maidan, Palva Road, Girgaum.

50 ARTISTS, ALL REFINED. 50

EUROPEANS AND INDIANS—LADIES AND GENTS.

WE HAVE—

Funny Clowns, Daring Leapers, Wonderful Tumblers, Expert Gymnasts, Great Contortionists, Daring Wire and Tight rope walkers, Famous Jugglers, Fearless Aerial Artists Champion Riders, Heavy Lifting Statuesque artists of Phenomenal Strength. In extraordinary manipulation of heavy objects and dead weights. Fine Band, in fact the best Show you will see for the price of Admission. We are coming with new people who produce new acts and startling feature.

60 PERFORMING ANIMALS 60

A MAMMOTH MENAGERIE OF WILD BEASTS

THAT DO EVERYTHING BUT TALK

THE TRAINED WILD ANIMALS EXHIBIT.

THE LION KING PROFESSOR SHANKERRAO.

and his den of performing Lions, and Lionesses.

A Marvellous performance and many new and astonishing Novelties.

WAIT! FOR THE BIG SHOW.

YOU SHOULD SEE THIS GREAT SHOW AND GET THE GREATEST RETURN FOR YOUR MONEY.

MAKE A NOTE OF THE DAY AND DATE OF OUR COMING.

Prof. SHANKER RAO
Sole Proprietor.

M. J. RATNAM.
Business Manager.

NOVELTY CINEMA
"TWO LITTLE URCHINS"
FROM TO-DAY TUESDAY THE WHOLE SERIAL
WILL BE RESHOWN AS UNDER.

TO-DAY	TUESDAY	25th—Episodes 1-2 and 3.
TO-MORROW	WEDNESDAY	26th—Episodes 4-5 and 6.
	THURSDAY	27th—Episodes 7-8 and 9.
	FRIDAY	28th—Episodes 10-11 and 12.

Purchasers of THREE Tickets of the Second and Higher Classes AT THE SAME TIME for the First Three Instalments will be ADMITTED FREE for the Fourth Instalment on Friday 28th Inst.

To-day: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10 30 p. m. (S. T.)

NOVELTY CINEMA
(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS.)

Mr. Ganpatrao Bodas
WILL ACT IN BOTH THE PERFORMANCES
During the CHRISTMAS WEEK:
(UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE)

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Company:
FOUNDED BY THE LATE MR. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
PRESENTS
ONLY TWO PERFORMANCES OF
MANAPMAN
(BY K. P. KHADILKAR)

Dhairyadhar—Mr. Pendharkar; Laxmidhar—Mr. Bodas; Bhamini—Mr. Chapekar

on TUESDAY the 25th December, 1923 at (Night) 8-30 P. M.
and
on THURSDAY the 27th December 1923 at (noon) 3 P. M.
IN THE
BALLIWALA GRAND THEATRE

Plan is open and Tickets can be purchased at the New Imperial Theatre (Novelty Cinema,) Grant Road Tram Terminus) DAILY from 8 A.M. to 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. to 8 P.M.

PENDHARKAR AND CHAPEKAR

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 2736.

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT NISHANPADA ROAD OTHERWISE KNOWN AS NEW BENGALPURA STREET OUT OF FORT.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. Auctioneers, will, under instructions from the Mortgagees' Attorneys Messrs. Payne and Co., and on account and at the risk of Bai Chagbai and others the Mortgagors and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 11th day of November 1922 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on SATURDAY, the 29th December, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Fazendari tenure situated at Nishanpada Road otherwise known as New Bengalpura Street in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon contained by admeasurement five hundred and two square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3165-3166 and Cadastral Survey No. 1779 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2879 and Street Nos. 239 and 243 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of His Highness the Aga Khan, on or towards the South by the property of Kissinbai widow of Essaji Pagannaker, on or towards the West by the said Nishanpada Road and on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Mortgagors' tenants.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained of Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th December 19232.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY.

25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO RICE MILLS. AUCTION SALE OF BHIWANDI RICE MILL'S MACHINERY AT BHIWANDI (DISTRICT THANA.)

On SATURDAY, the 29th December, 1923, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA AND CO. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the Bhiwandi Rice Mills at Bhiwandi (District Thana, Bombay) by order of the owner the following machinery of the said factory in one or more convenient lots, such as Funnel, Vice, Six Rice Pounding Machines, 3 Elevators, 3 Sieves, 3 Brush Machineries, 2 English Wooden Polishers, 2 English Stone Polishers, Grinding Mill, Flour Mill, Paddy Dragging Machine, 58 Pulleys, 51 Pedishal, Second motion shafting, also several shafting pieces.

Note:—All the above machinery is English and little used and is eminently suitable for Bihar, Orissa and Rangoon Rice Factories.

Detailed list and conditions of sale can be had on application to Mehta and Co., 119 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

Under the Patronage of the Gaikwar of Baroda

Gandharv Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
Special for X' Mas Holiday

Tuesday 25th Dec. 1923 at 2-30 p.m. noon (S. T.)

MANAPMAN

Wednesday 26th Dec. 1923 at 2-30 p. m. noon (S. T.)

SAUBHADRA

Manager
GANDHARV NATAK MANDAL

ONLY FOR 15 DAYS.

Circus! To-Night!! Circus!!!

AND

Matinee Daily at 5 P.M.

ROYAL BAHADUR CIRCUS

GOWALIA TANK ROAD,
(Grant Road Tram Terminus.)

30 Continental Star Artistes 30

AND

Several well trained wild animals

will present a specially selected Christmas Programme.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

PIECEGOODS AND YARN.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 5.

The remarkable fluctuations which have been witnessed this week in the cotton markets, and which culminated in American futures losing over a penny in the course of about twenty minutes yesterday afternoon, have practically put an end to the business being immediate possibility of Up to Friday conducted on normal lines. been fairly evening the cloth market has was active, though the rise in values acting as a deterrent to the completion of negotiations. Tuesday's sensational drop in the raw material, which came at a critical moment of a busy afternoon, brought things to a standstill, and there have been many bitter comments since on the operations of those London speculators who, having "bulled" the market for a few months, are now taking out their spoils. There are reports that the liquidation is not yet complete, though already profits amounting to £30,000 are said to have been taken by one small group of operators. That these disturbing factors should be introduced at a time when commercial men are compelled to divide their attention between their own businesses and a great national electoral struggle is deplorable.

Nearly all the offers which were in the market for piecegoods were withdrawn when the market collapsed yesterday. We only heard of one transaction of weight completed afterwards, and one busy yarn salesman reported that he had only made single entry in his book. Previously the market was fairly well supplied with inquiries for various markets, of which India was apparently the most hopeful. Calcutta was only prevented by the advances of last week from placing a substantial business in grey and white shootings, sarries, and shirtings. Bombay and Madras were also actively inquiring for prices of both staples and fancies.

China was less encouraging, but was not wholly idle, and Singapore and Java had also been mentioned as producing better offers. The advices-by mail from the East have been generally of a more optimistic tone this week, and those from China indicate a prospect of forced buying through shortage. Western markets have presented no feature of special interest, and home and Continental demand continues disappointing. Home trade buyers have no doubt been distraced by the general election.

The yarn market was well supported by inquiry, and some fairly good sales were made last week by holders of stocks of American cops and beams. The Egyptian section of the trade has been less active since the raw material began its more serious vacillations, but in the finer counts margins are well preserved by the contracts on the books. Quotations are purely nominal. Many spinners will not give a price, preferring to wait for offers, and at the moment the market is generally idle.

JUTE.

Dundee, December 5.

Throughout the past week the strength of the jute market has been maintained and the upward trend of prices has continued. Spinners and manufacturers are now provided with a sufficiency of work, which enables them to withstand reactions of any kind. Prices advanced with almost every transaction both in the raw material and in yarn and cloth, and by the end of the week buyers were hesitating at the level which sellers quoted, though prepared to close at the last terms paid The continued buoyancy of the market is encouraging, and so far not a sign has emerged to cast doubts on the all-round firmness of the situation.

Yarn-buying was a feature of the week, There were ready buyers of common crops at 2s. 1d. at which figure business was done but in many cases the yarn wanted was raised but in many cases the yarn wanted raised to 3s. Sacking weft brought 3½d. for 24lb. Pressing business continued in the jute cloth section where manufacturers were beginning to think that they had sold too much. Their position, covering all widths and weights, is very strong The inquiry for hessians was extensive, between forty and fifty thousand cuts being before the market. Prices were as follows:—Chested hessians, 10½oz. 40in 4d. per yard, 8oz. 40in. 3d. per yard. Jute, first mark actuals, November-December, £20; red S.S.C. actuals, November-December, £26. 10s.; Daisee 2, November-December, £28. 10s.; Daisee 3, November-December, £26. 10s.—all c.i.f. U.K.

OILS AND OILSEEDS.

Hull, December 5.

Markets have been irregular, but on the whole are steady. Raw linseed oil is in fair request, sellers offering at £40. 10s. on spot and £40 for December delivery. Demands appear to have been fairly met for the present, and consumers are looking to lower prices when the new seed begins to arrive in January and production on a substantial scale is resumed. Cotton oils have continued firm, and are again dearer, crude Egyptian quoting £41 and technical refined (soapmakers' grade) £42. 15s. A good trade is reported. Soya bean oil is steady around £39, and a good demand is being experienced.

In sympathy with the sharp advance in kernels palm kernel oil is again higher at £41. 10s. Ground nut oil continues scarce, and is firm at £51, and rape a quiet market at £42. 10s., for crude extracted naked at Hull mill.

In the oil seed section linseed has rallied, but little old crop Plate is now offering. It is still £2 premium over new, in which a fair trade has been done for January-February shipment. Indian linseed is too dear to attract consumers.

A smal business is passing in Egyptian cottonseed, offers of which are restricted. Cotton cakes are in strong request, but high prices are limiting the dealings in linseed cakes.

COAL.

Cardiff, December 5.

Considerable activity characterises the Welsh steam-coal market, and under the influence of a sustaintial demand for practically all qualities still firmer conditions prevail. Within the past week there has been no abatement in the steady pressure for supplies well over December and early January, and, with all the best coal collieries heavily sold ahead, the situation is favourable for the steady advancement of values in respect of the new business offering.

The stimulated inquiry in recent weeks is reflected in increasing exports to the Continent, and new business with France, Belgium, Holland, and Italy is materialising at a satisfactory pace. Demand from Germany still inclines on the slow side, but forward inquiry shows improvement Steady business passing with South America and elsewhere.

Best and second Admiralty large is firm and in short supply over the remainder of the month. For prompt loading supplies are almost impossible to obtain Best is quoted around 30s. with seconds strong at 29s. Monmouthshires have spurted in sympathy, and are now receiving orders which Admiralty collieries are too full to execute. Black Veins rule firm 29s., Westerns 28s. 6d. Eastern Valley large 27s.—28s Dry large has marked no substantial recovery, but prices are hardening around 28s. 6d. bests and down to 27s. ordinaries. Small coals of all qualities are in short supply and scarce, with coking around 23s.—24s., best steams 21s.—22s., bunkers 19s.—21s., ordinary cargoes 18s.—19s.

Coke is scarce and firm over December, with 47s. 6d.—55s. best foundry. Patent fuel is a little more active, and prices harder at 29s. 6d.—32s. 6d. f.o.b.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay Dec. 24. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 5/32
Bank Demand	1/5 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 1/2
Fcs. Demand	580
American Dollars	324
Hongkong Dollars	166
Ho...hai	239
Shan...	150 3/4
Japan	165 1/2
Singapore	

Market—Steady.

	London, Dec 22
Consols 2 1/2per ...ent, ...	86.40
Exchange on London at Fairs Fcs.	52 1/4
Exchange on London	33 1/2
Notes 3%	32 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	
" 2 months hence	Indian buying—
Closing Tone of silver—Lit.	
Short Supplies—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England rate & since 5th July 1923	per cent. 1 3/4
Interest day to day loans	2 3/8
Interest 7 day market loans	

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Dec, 22.
Exchange on London in Paris ..	86.40
" " " " Germany	18.500.000.000
" " " " Italy	100,95
Stockholm	16.50
Christiania	29.36
Amsterdam	11.47
Switzerland	24.90
Belgium	97.10
Athens	230-00
Warsaw	36.500.000

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Dec. 23
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 86 3/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 91 1/4
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 99 11/16
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 55 3/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	" 42 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2%	"
(Sterling Loan)	" 65 1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	" 55 3/4

	London, Dec. 22.
Conversion Loan	£ 75 11/16
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	" 100
7 per cent. Indian "	" 114

DISCOUNTS.

	LONDON, Dec. 22.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 7/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/2
" " " 6 "	4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent	24 1/8
	New York, Dec 22
Demand Bills	43,425

GOLD.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

Ready:—25—5—0

	Opening	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Vaida				
Magsar	25—3—0	25—3—6		25—3—6
Posh	25—2—9	25—3—3		25—3—3

Teji Mandi.
Magsar
Posh 0—5—0
Tone.—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

Ready:—79—15—0

	Opening	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p. m.
Vaida				
Magsar	79—13—0	79—13—0		79—13—0
Posh	80—1—0	90—1—0		84—1—0

Teji Mandi.
Magsar
Posh 1—7—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY MARKETS

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 24.

To-day Reuter reported 3 to 9 points lower in New York futures and 6 to 10 points higher in Liverpool.

Owing to lower advices reported from Home the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 646 i.e., Rs. 2 lower than saturday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April-May. Going up to Rs. 647 the prices declined to Rs. 640½ on selling by Marwari Shroffs. Buying by jobbers and other Shroffs raised the values to Rs. 643½. Around this level a well-known Indore operator sold and the market gave way to Rs. 637 but again recovered to Rs. 643 on Shroffs buying, and finally closed at Rs. 641 at 3 p.m.

Fine Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 613 and touching Rs. 615 gave way to Rs. 606/7 finally closing at Rs. 611 at 3 p.m. Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 606 declined to Rs. 599 and finally closed at Rs. 604 F. G. Bengal December-January was nominally quoted Rs. 529 whilst March Rs. 525.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet on Saturday last and the off-take was nominal.

Our markets for ready and forward are closed to-morrow and Wednesday when no reports will be issued.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

24th Dec. 1923.

New York Market 22nd December, 1923.

Previous Close	Delivery	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
36.06	Dec.	36.02	—04
34.82	Jan.	34.77	—05
35.23	Mar.	35.14	—09
35.33	May	35.24	—09
34.45	July	34.42	—03
28.53	Oct.	28.45	—08

Telegraphic market advices: March highest 35.36, lowest 35.09, range .27 points. Holiday Market.

Liverpool Market 22nd December, 1923.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices 11 a.m.	Closing Prices	Since previous close
20.30	Jan.	20.40 +10	20.36	+06
20.22	Mar.	20.35 +13	20.30 +18	20.31 +09
20.04	May			20. 4 +10
19.53	July			19.62 +09
16.36	Oct.	16.46 +10		16.44 +08
23.00	Egyptian	Jan. 1924		23.95 —05
21.30	"	Nov. "		21.23 —07

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Scattered buying. Little cotton for sale at the opening, followed by some long liquidation.

(2) March highest 20.43, lowest 20.29, range .14 points.

Scattered buying, with shortage of contracts.

	Liverpool, Dec. 22. Bales.
Total day's Sales at Liverpool	2000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	
" " Sales of East Indian	Nil
" " Imports	
EGYPTIAN Future prices	
Mid. American Spot Small demand	20.53
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	23,80
New York 11 a.m. Mar.	
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.) July	
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct.	
Jan.	

CLOSING PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, Dec. 22. To-day's Prices.
Dec.	20.34 +.6
Jan.	20.36 +.6
Feb.	20.31 +.8
Mar.	20.31 +.9
April	20.19 +10
May	20.14 +10
June	19.94 +.9
July	19.82 +.9
Aug.	18.68 +.9
Sept.	18.18 +.8
Oct.	16.44 +.8
Nov.	16.08 +.8
Dec.	15.93 +.8

Tone—Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 22
M. G. Bengal, Good	13.40
" " Fully Good	13.80
" " Fine	14.20
No. 1 Oomra, Good	14.60
" " " Fully Good	15.10
" " " Fine	15.60
M. G. Broach, Good	16.70
" " Fully Good	17.10
" " Fine	17.50
M. G. Scinde, Good	13.30
" " Fully Good	13.70
" " Fine	14.10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, Dec. 22
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	30,000
" Exports to Great Britain	
" " Continent	
Futures at New York	
" " " Jan.	34.77 32.82
" " " Mar.	35.14 35.23
" " " May.	35.24 35.34
" " " July.	34.42 34.56
Spot Cotton at New York	36.30 36.40
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	35.00 35.00
Futures " " Mar.	35.05 35.13
" " " May	34.91 34.95
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10 11/16
Silver Foreign mined	64 3/8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	London, Dec. 22.
Total in Sight	7,508,000 Bales
Egyptian Visible Supply	488,000 "
East Indian " "	225,000 "
American " "	3,381,000 "
Other " "	162,000 "
Total Sales	26,000 "
East Indian Sales	1,200 "
Total Speculation	"
" Export	"
East Indian Export	"
" " Stock	41,000 "
" " Forwarded	3 600 "
" " Actual Export	"
" " Imports	3,000 "
" " Speculation	700 "
American Afloat	278,000 "
East Indian Afloat	29,000 "
Total Afloat	406,000 "

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, Dec. 22 To-day's Prices
Dec	22.90—5
Jan.	22.65—5
Feb.	23.08—5
Mar.	23.20—5
April	23.28—5
May	23.37—5
June	23.34—5
July	23.40—7
Aug.	23.2—7
Sept.	23.10—7
Oct.	22 53—7
Nov.	22 21—7

WHEAT.

	London, Dec 22
ROSARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2lbs.	
J F paid	61 6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs.	
J/F Buyers	41/—
AUSTRALIAN D/J Paid	44/9
KARACHI BARLEY	
D/J	31/—
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C. I. F. D/J Value	46/—
WHEAT Dari Indian White	
D/J Liverpool	
WHEAT Cargo Northern Manitoba No. 1 Passage	
WHEAT Afloat to U.K. 2,145,000 Qrs.	
Tone—	

Market will be closed until Thursday.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Karachi Barley 31 3/8 January-March.
Wheat Dari Indian white 8/3 January-March Liverpool.
Wheat Cargo Norrthern Mavitoba No. 1 44 passage.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Dec. 24.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	41 0 0	0 0 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	39 0 0	0 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	42 0 0	0 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 10 0	11 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 8 0	11 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 12 0	14 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 6 0	13 14 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	81 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	78 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	75 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	68 0 0	13 8 0
Poppyseed, White	12 12 0	13 10 0
Groundnuts	71 0 0	14 0 0
Mowraseed	9 4 0	9 8 0
Barley	30 0 0	
Castorseed	72 0 0	14 2 0
Cotton Seeds Steady Delivery	39 0 0	5 0 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May	7 4 6	
Linseed, April/May	12 14 0	
Groundnuts D J.	70 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 D/J	15 14 0	

SEEDS.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £17 5/3 January-March Easier.
Cottonseed Egyptian Black £13 3/8 January to Hull.
Cottonseed Bombay £10½ middle of January.
Rapeseed Toria £19 December-January.
Rapeseed Ferozepore £19 December-Humburg.
Castorseed Bombay £24½ shipment 1st January to 15th to Hull Quiet.

LINSEED.

London, Dec 22

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Baltic Seas Apl./May £ 19 3/9
Tone.—Inactive.
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked spot net
" Dec. Value £ 41 7/8
Jan./Feb. Sellers 39/3
LINSEED Afloat 19,000

JAVA SUGAR

London, Dec. 22.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers 32/9
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta July. Sellers 21/6
July/Sept. Sellers 24/
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sellers 24/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sellers 24.10

WELTEVREDEN, Dec. 22.

Sugar Trust reports there has been no business second-hand are quiet and a few transactions were made in ready at 22½ guilders, and in February-March delivery at 22 7/8. To-days quotations for ready 22 and for January-February 22 1/8 nominal.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

There has been considerable business recently in Czecho-Slovakian Crystals for January-February Shipment to India at 20/6 per cowt. C. I. F. Bombay and Karachi.

METALS.

	London, Dec. 23.
English best Selected Copper	£ 66
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 61 1/2
Copper Braziers	" 83
Yellow Metal	7 3/4
Hard Spelter Nomi.	29
Corrugated sheets	" 18 3/4
	London, Dec 21.
TIN BLOCK	23/6

(Continued on next page.)

(Continued from column 6.)

whole show no change, the partial firming up of the market being reflected chiefly by a cutting down of concessions and a lengthening of delivery periods. The most important event of the week has been the signature of industrial agreements in the Ruhr. Commenting on the various probable results of these agreements the Journee Industrielle says that, apart from the question of importations of British coke, which had more than doubled since last January, the easier working of the French and Belgian establishments cannot fail to render them more active on the export markets where their competition with the British works will become more severe and asks if it is not time to revive the idea of an inter-allied or international iron and steel union in order to avoid the period of crisis which will be almost inevitable when in a few months time, the world's manufacture of iron and steel will have resumed full activity. As far as France is concerned the matter of financing exports should also be taken up, says the journal, so that in the event of negotiations for an entente the French works would be as well equipped as those of other countries. The situation as regards coke is stationary, although the outlook has greatly improved owing to the signature of the agreements. Arrivals from the Ruhr are fairly satisfactory

TRADE AND FINANCE

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Business conditions throughout the Empire and indeed throughout the world—have been quiet on the whole and it would be difficult to say that here or there any marked improvement is evident. At the same time there appears to be a general feeling of optimism prevalent and hopes for the New Year are comparatively bright. In the United States, for instance, more enquiries are being received for machinery and steel and greater activity is expected early in 1924. That Japan, too, is on the move is shown by the purchases of timber effected in large quantities in the United States for urgent reconstruction work. As regards the Empire reports from Australia show increasing, influenced demand is gradually satisfaction caused doubtless by the general wool market by the buoyancy of the Canadian trade returns for November indicate some slackening in imports, but the total trade for the twelve months ended in October registered a gain of 351,000,000 dollars. It is well to note that in a considerable number of manufactured products—notably woollen goods and other textiles, chemical products, wearing apparel—Great Britain is more than holding her own in the Canadian market. In South Africa the position seems to be improving by reason of the breaking of the drought which has had such an untoward effect on trading conditions generally. Johannesburg in particular reports that there was more activity in the middle of last month than in any previous month of the year and that orders are being placed with more freedom than for some time past.

AUSTRALASIA.

As the season in Australia progresses demand is gradually increasing, particularly for foodstuffs and luxury articles. Imports are fairly extensive, although there has been a tendency to curb the quantities of incoming goods. The buoyancy of the wool market is the subject of general satisfaction, a feature of the auctions being increased demand from Yorkshire. Soft goods, on the other hand, are not making any headway owing to the unsettled weather.

A struggle is developing in the Commonwealth over the proposition to build a standard gauge railway between Hay (N. S. W.) and Port Augusta (S. A.) with the view of linking up the Transcontinental Railway. The project has been planned by the Commonwealth Government and is being strenuously opposed by the South Australian authorities.

CANADA.

Canadian trade continues to show satisfactory increases, although the November returns indicate some slackening in imports. The total trade for the twelve months ending October registered a gain of 351,000,000 dollars, bringing the aggregate within 72,000,000 of the two billion mark for the year. An analysis of the returns shows a larger increase in the volume than the valuation figures indicate, owin to the reduced prices for many export commodities compared with last year. Although the increase in trade with the British Isles was only 64,000,000 dollars compared with 211,000,000 with the United States, it should be noted that of the total increase of 127,000,000 dollars in Canada's purchases from the United States during the twelve months as compared with an increase of 23,000,000 in purchases from the British Isles the major part (approximately 75,000,000 dollars) of the increased imports from the United States was in such items as coal, raw cotton, sugar, fruits, vegetables, automobiles, tobacco, crude rubber and other natural products of the Republic in which the British Isles do not compete. In regard to a considerable number of manufactured products Great Britain is more than holding her own in the Canadian market, notably in woollen goods and other textiles, chemical products wearing apparel and tweeds. Imports of woollen goods from Great Britain for the twelve months show an increase of over 6,000,000 dollars. In dyed and printed fabrics Britain increased her sales to Canada by over 10,000,000 yards at the expense of the United States.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Reports from Capetown state that trade recently has been quiet, partly owing to the Provincial Council elections and partly to the bad weather, which is most unusual at this time of the year. Everybody however, is taking a brighter view of the future as a result of the news from all parts of the country that the drought has broken. The record production of gold by the Transvaal mines in October, combined with a substantial reduction in working costs, is likely to improve the position of mining material merchants. Tonnage handled at the Capetown docks continues to be large and the demand for bunker coal has been particularly good owing to the labour troubles at the Australian mines. The maize season is now nearly over, but by the time the last shipments have left the Cape fruit season will have begun which will be even more beneficial to the town as though less labour may be required at the docks the whole of the money for the fruit will come to districts which buy entirely at Capetown. There is considerable briskness in the building trade and big contracts shortly to be started include the erection of the buildings to form a large portion of the University to be built just outside Capetown and the wireless station to be built at Kliphenvel, 27 miles from Capetown. The wool farmers of the district have had an excellent clip, which is fetching very high prices. These have been advanced owing to the bidding of French buyers who seem to have no limit on the prices they may pay. Most industries report that new orders are coming in well with the exception of the boot factories and of those engineering works which confine the bulk of their activities to steamship repairs.

UNITED STATES.

Buyers in the United States steel market appear to be of the opinion that the bottom of the market has at last been reached and orders for considerable quantities of steel have recently been placed, most of the business being for the first quarter of 1924. More enquiries continue to be received in the machinery market and manufacturers expect business to be more active early next year. Activity in the building industry in the Metropolitan district is being maintained at an unusually high level for this season of the year; this condition of affairs is due principally to the fact that work has recently been started on a number of large apartment houses in various parts of the city. No decision has yet been reached by employers as to the demand of the workers for an increase of a dollar a day in wages for the next two years; the general opinion in the trade is that an increase in the wage scale would bring about a decline in building activity.

The Japanese Embassy recently completed arrangements for the purchase and early shipment from the United States of 97,150,000 board feet of lumber to be used in urgent necessary reconstruction work in Japanese cities. Shipments will be made from West Coast ports during the next few months. The largest purchase covered 26,400,000 board of Douglas fir and Pacific hemlock while the remainder consisted of 750,000 feet of red cedar.

FRANCE.

On the French iron and steel market the situation is stationary with a tendency towards firmness, especially in the rolled goods section, which has been the principal department to benefit by Japanese and French orders for rolling stock. Quotations on the

(Continued in column 5.)

KHADI AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE

BY ACHARYA DR. P. C. RAY.

I have spoken on Khadi on various occasions during the past two years. I have travelled approximately fifteen to twenty thousand miles during the past twelve months to carry the message of Khadi and what it can achieve. There is nothing new to be said on this subject. Yet I have got to knock and knock about to rouse a dying nation.

It appears to me that we have distinctly lost ground in Khadi work during the past twelve months. It strikes me as very painful that while Mahatmaji is in jail our people are forgetting our duty to him and the country, for I find slackness about Khadi. It must be allowed that there are ups and downs in every movement. "But a movement so vitally connected with our welfare was never in the present times put before the masses. The effect of the spread of Khadi movement must have been felt in Manchester and to combat this growing tendency of our people to use coarse cloth, fine clothes have been put in the markets at prices which are incredibly cheap and which are possibly below cost. We are very clever. We go by cheapness—does not matter if it is apparent. The result of such cleverness is obvious. Despite all our wisdom and cleverness we are famished and dying. This cleverness, this running for apparent and immediate gain, costs us to close the whole game. I shall relate my experience of a Steamer Company with which I am connected. This Company was started in obedience to the wishes of a certain section of people who wanted to see a Swadeshi enterprise in the field of navigation. A foreign Company was plying in the locality and as soon as the Swadeshi Company began to run its steamers keen competition was felt. The rival Company put in two steamers for every one of Swadeshi steamers in line. Fares began to fall till a normal fare of one rupee was reduced to one anna. We went on losing and our countrymen, clever as they were, gained by the competition and travelled by the cheapest line. Little did they care that as soon as the Swadeshi Company would be crushed out of field, the competitors would raise the fares to more than the normal rate and realise from the same people every piece of fare they lost. The same story is applicable to Khadi. Today foreign cloth is cheap and so Khadi is at a discount. We forget that Khadi is one of the factors that has worked to bring down the price of imported Cotton Goods. As soon as Khadi disappears the mill clothes are likely to go up in prices. We forget that if we go on wearing Khadi, this lost national industry, the real home and cottage industry for the masses in India will revive and spread. The more we spin the more accustomed we get to work, the yarn will be produced cheaper. With better and stronger yarn our weavers will charge much less than what they are charging now for weaving Khadi. By this means coarse but pure Khadi will come to be cheaper than any mill or imported Cotton Goods. Cheaper, because Khadi will last longer and because it gives better protection against cold.

Some people argue that Khadi is coarse; let finer yarn be spun then it will be usable. I ask whether they teach their children the alphabets before they expect them to be M.A.'s? That we can spin fine, as any mill can do is remembered and cherished by the past fame of Dacca Muslin. On account of the oppression of merchants in those hands the destiny of India fell at the time, this industry of spinning and weaving was forcibly killed. It takes time to revive a dead industry. That time must be allowed. Squabbles on the possibility of Khadi standing against the competition of mill must have to be left aside and workers must rally to work for Khadi. Our people must wear Khadi as the only wear. It is by now a well-known fact that mills, specially the mills of Manchester, can compete in fine yarn and produce thereof only. It was to their interest that we cultivated the taste of wearing fine clothes. Once our people knew the pleasure of wearing coarse cloth, we shall be able to stand on our own legs.

Arguments are advanced showing that to take to Charka in preference to establishment of cotton mills indicates an erring and one-sided mentality which delights in condemning every thing of the Western Civilisation. It is not so. Our vast population wants occupation for the idle hours. It is by the introduction of spinning that some of the starving population may be kept employed. We are impoverished, we are starving, it behoves us to wear clothes which is produced by those in dire need. While our teeming masses are pining for an occupation it is no good to them to concentrate production of clothes in towns and mills only.

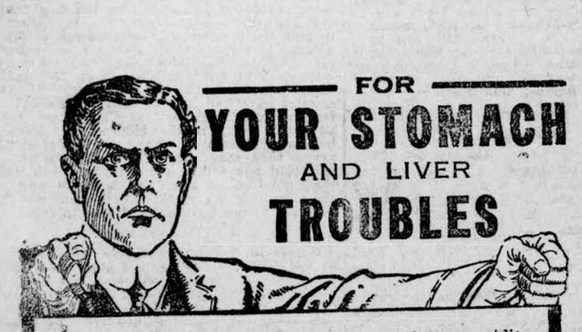
Look at the vast figure indicating our population. We are thirty crores! And this population has lost all handicrafts in course of the past hundred years. This has brought in distress and degradation. One step towards meeting this situation is to make India independent of foreign imports in Cotton Goods. Of the total value of goods India imports one fourth is Cotton manufactures. We can with the utmost ease stop this import. It is so simple only if we set ourselves to the work with determination. If only one woman in every three would spin two hours a day we shall produce enough yarn to stop all import of Cotton Goods and yet have some surplus left and thereby we shall add 100 crores to our national wealth. Let us now consider the subject from another point of view. Our people depend mainly an agriculture and in most cases they are without occupation for one half of the year. If during that time they occupy themselves with spinning, every man and woman can earn two to three rupees per month and thereby can also make our country self-contained as regards clothes. This two or three rupees may seem to be a very poor earning, but it is this little thing that is a determining factor in deciding whether India can be independent in the matter of clothing; it has, moreover, to be remembered that the average earning of an Indian does not exceed rupees two per month. I dare say it is not possible to suggest any other work which can keep occupied one half of our population during the period of their forced unemployment.

The fashion of wearing fine clothes originated with town folk has now penetrated into the remotest corner of our villages. It is necessary therefore that our educated men or those who are in the higher rungs of society must lead the way by wearing Khadi. The masses are then sure to follow. In independent countries infant industries like this are backed by Government. Those who know anything about the origin of Beet Sugar industry know how much it was backed in its infancy by the French and German Governments. But on account of her dependent condition it is always the other way with India. For the interest of Manchester and Lancashire spinners and weavers Government has levied an excise duty on the produce of Indian Mills. Now it is for us to take action against this injustice by spinning and weaving Khadi and excluding all foreign cotton goods. It is in this way alone that we may get rid of this foreign dependence and save ourselves from extinction.

All sorts of complaints are heard about Khadi. It is coarse, it is rough it is ugly, it is costly and what not. But it is just like rebuking a child for not being able to carry a weight of one maund. Rear this infant industry up, let everyone of our people spin in his or her leisure time and wear nothing but Khadi for one year, then you will see it will be cheaper and finer too. With most of our people it will be cheaper than anything, for they can spin cotton grown by themselves, having to pay the weavers wages only. In Khadi lies our salvation and the movement for the production and wearing of nothing but pure Khadi is sure to succeed if only we have faith in it. "Energy is obtained by energising" as Blackie tersely puts. If we show our worth in this one direction—in this matter of production and wearing Khadi—development in other directions in our social and industrial life is sure to follow.

We have vices, as a nation we have some ugly faults that strike almost the most superficial observer. We need get rid of them if we want to exist as a nation. It is purity that is wanted in all aspects of our life. Khadi is a means also to this end. When our own people are dying for want of occupation is it not an impure habit to wear foreign clothing which takes away the bread out of starving mouths?

It is difficult to shake off bad habits and this applies to individuals as well as to nations. It is difficult to shake off the habit of wearing fines, but with God's grace we shall get over this habit. I hope that day is not far when we shall see India independent in the matter of her clothing and stepping into a glorious future, her path lit by the light of self-help, marching on to fill her place in the galaxy of nations, pure and effulgent with a beauty born of suffering.—"Servant."



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BARODA NOTES.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Dec. 22.

Baroda has had a busy week. It opened with the Exhibition on Sunday morning. H. H. the Maharaja Saheb who was to have performed the ceremony found himself unable to do so owing to ill health and Shrimant Pratapsinh Raje Gaekwad, his grandson, performed the ceremony. The proceedings commenced with a short speech from Mr. Dixit, the Chairman of the Exhibition Advisory Committee appointed by the Government, who have given substantial help, both in kind and money, to the Karachi Syndicate, which had undertaken the enterprise. Mr. Dixit was followed by Mr. Munshi, the Secretary to the Syndicate who gave the details of the arrangements of the exhibits. Then rose Sir Manubhai Mehta, the Dewan Saheb, who in a very interesting address, reviewed the growth of industry in the State and the facilities given by the State to accelerate this growth. He stated that the policy of the State was to encourage Indian industries and quoted, in short, the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, water facilities to factories, certain exemptions from customs duties and financial help given both directly and through the agency of the Bank of Baroda, on favourable terms. He ended by requesting Shrimant Pratapsinh Raje, to declare the Exhibition open. Shrimant Pratapsinh Raje in a happy little speech expressed a hope that the aims with which the Exhibition had been organised will be realised and then declared it open. The guests took a stroll through the area before dispersing.

The stalls in the exhibition are divided into three divisions. There are the common stalls open to any exhibits without charge, then the private stalls taken up by individual firms and companies and the State stalls which show the activities of the various State departments. They are about a hundred in all, of which some sixty or so have been taken up privately, majority of which belong to the Bombay merchants, though other parts of India are also fairly well represented. Among the stalls taken up by the State, one is given over to the exhibits which have been got together for displaying at the Imperial Exhibition at London next spring. It is a fine and encouraging display of State industries, arts and crafts. The Agriculture Department, the Co-operative section, the Educational Institutions each has a stall of its own.

There is a nice little garden and resting place in the open square where a band and also the crude but inviting Kathparaj music entertain the visitors. The exhibition is open from 4-30 in the afternoon till 10 in the night. The entrance fee is eight annas per person, with no concessions for family parties, students etc. The amount of the entrance fee, is rather high and even, prohibitive especially for the large families and the poor. But it is understood that the Syndicate is firm on this point and has made a special announcement that there is absolutely no possibility of the fee being reduced or the time extended beyond the 31st instant.

WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 24.

The depression in the Bay has weakened considerably, while that over Rajputana yesterday moved slightly eastwards. There have been a few falls in the western Himalayas and west of the United Provinces.

Forecast:—A few falls in Bengal, Orissa and the United Provinces.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd Dec. 1923.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m..

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.867 inches
Temperature of Air	76.1 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.3 "
Dew Point	66.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	74% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	1.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.5 "
Minimum do. do.	69.9 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,ENE,N.W.,NNW,NNE.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 123

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER Depth on Still	LOW WATER Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER Depth on Still
	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.
W.	26	1 3	29 1	26	7 12	19 0
		13 51	26 6		18 47	16 4
Th.	27	1 36	28 11	27	7 48	18 0
		14 30	26 4		19 22	16 10
F.	28	22-[illegible]	28 4	28	—	—
		23 11 0	26 3			
Sa.	24	0 0	28 5	24	6 3	19 3
		11 38	28 9		17 40	16 0
S.	25	0 32	29 1	25	6 38	19 1
		12 15	26 6		18 12	16 1
Sat.	28	2 9	28 6	28	8 24	19 7
		14 15	26 0		19 58	17 0
S.	30	3 27	27 6	30	9 57	18 1.
		15 3	25 4		21 37	19 7

COMMERCIAL

(Continued from previous page.)

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

	Bombay, per md.	Dec. 24. Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	65 12 0
Brass	1/	64 8 0
Brass	1 1/4	64 8 0
Brass	1 1/2	64 8 0
Brass	1 3/4	64 8 0
Brass	2/	64 3 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, per md.	Dec. 24. Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	71 0 0
Copper	1/	71 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	71 0 0
Copper	1 1/2	71 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	71 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	74 0 0
Copper	2/	74 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klas		66 0 0
Lead, Country		20 0 0
German Brass M 3/4		63 8 0
German Brass 1, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 1 3/4 to 2		62 4 0
English Copper 1 3/4 to 2		73 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		71 8 0

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

	Bombay, Dec. 24. Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 3 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 3 0
Elphinstone	1 3 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 54/40 inches:—	
Standard per lb.	1 8 0
Century per lb	1 7 0
Hindusten per lb.	1 8 0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 8 0
Textile per lb.	1 8 0
Phœnix per lb.	1 7 6
Pearl per lb.	1 7 6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1 6 6
Elphinstone (Baldi) per lb.	1 8 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 7 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 6232/5203:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 8 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Longcloth:— x Quality.	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Fazulbhai per lb	1 8 6
Swan Finley per lb.	1 9 6
Longcloth Satin Calendar, 54/40.	
Textile (hand)	1 7 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 6 0
Bombay Cotton	1 5 6
Pahelwam	1 5 6
Earth Brand	1 5 0
Salita:—	
Pabaney per lb.	1 6 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 0
Grey Drill, Century:—	
Dhooties 7, 8, and 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 9 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 0
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 0
Check 5 lb. Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	7 8 0
Phœnix per piece	7 8 0
Swan Finley per piece	7 6 0
Hindustan per piece	7 12 0
Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drill:—	
Pearl per piece	—
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	8 0 0
Bombay United per piece	8 0 0
Black Check 5 lb:—	
Textile per piece	10 0 0
E. D. Rachael per piece	8 12 0
Gebrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl	13 0
Hindustan	13 0

FREIGHT.

London, Dec. 22.

Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay — 15

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure.—Jan.-Feb. 12 1/2
Plantation First Late crepe—Dec. 14 1/8
Tone.—Very Steady.

SHARES.

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SPORTING NEWS

BOMBAY RACES.

FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN

After Declaration of forfeits at 10 a.m. on Monday, 24th December 1923.

WEDNESDAY, 26TH DECEMBER, 1923.

First race starts at 2-45 p.m.

THE VICTORY PLATE.—Distance 1½ Miles.

Swithin 9-12 Brixworth 9-6, Belle Voyageuse II 9-0, Grande Place 8-6 Marmion 8-4, Bell Metal 8-2, Margaret Joyce 8-1, Schiehallion 8-0, Festivity 7-11, Fitzclarence 7-11, Aquilegia 7-9, Lemoine 7-9 Troilus 7-5 Love Glass 7-5.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Huon River 9-6, Colcby 8-8 Belvedere 8-6, Scribble 8-5, Courier 8-4, Rackle 8-4, Magical 8-3, Kaser Girl 8-0, White Fang 8-0, Husky 7-12, Wood Harmony 7-3, Voltage 7-5, Danzig 7-2.

THE ROUS HANDICAP. Distance 1 Mile. 1 Furlong.

Southern Beauty 9-10, Neap Tide 9-0, Lady Cleopatra 8-11, Prospective Chap 8-4, Blackwater 8-2, Talma 7 12, Southwell 7-9 Pomme Anna 7-5.

The top weight not having accepted, weights have been raised 9lbs.

THE LEWES PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Sauce 9-3 Zigouner 9-3, Od Sport 8-13, Book-Lore 8-13 Nikolaki 8-12, Prospective Chap 8-12, Etheldane 8-12 Muscadine 8-9, Talma 8-6, Laranja 8-5, Lady Zoe 8-3 Kiwi's Own 7-11, Perambulator 7-9 Sagittarious 7-7 Cronan 7-2.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE. Distance 5 Furlongs.

Resident 9-12, Dartmoor 9-9, Trade Mark 9-8 Andolis 9-4, Amin 9-4, Baktavar 9-2, Centry 8-10 Stability 8-4, Ornate 8-4, Kooleb 8-2 Malabar 7-4, Sir Jamal 7-0.

THE BORIVLI PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Last Call 9-0, Small Boy 8-10, Nasaralla 8-2, Rex 910, Arman 9-3, Subeck 7-8, Zaidan 9-0, White Rose 8-10, Taj 8-10, Watee 9-0, Clinker 9-0, Thousand 8-10, Moon 9-0, Delyar Jung 9-4, Balance 7-12 Angler 8-10, Swari 8, Novelty 8-6, Grey Renard 8-10 and Rajput 9-0.

DIVISION II.

Sylvanmore 8-9, Paleface 9-0, Muzyed 8-6, Mashook 8-10, Bakait 8-10, Mahir 9-9, Dirrah 9-0, Last Day 8-2, Kasid Karim 8-10, Forfeit 9-7, Glass 8-8, Vasco 9-0, Bijli 7-2, Prince 8-10, Honeysuckle 8-10, Ajeel 9-4, Rector 9-0, Express 9-0, Kamel 9-4 and All Clear 8-6.

BOMBAY RACES, 1923-24.

4th Extra Meeting, Wednesday, 26th Dec. 1923.
5th Extra Meeting, Saturday, 29th Dec. 1923.
6th Extra Meeting, Saturday, 5th Jan. 1924.
7th Extra Meeting, Wednesday, 9th Jan. 1924.
8th Extra Meeting, Saturday, 12th Jan. 1924.
9th Extra Meeting, Wednesday, 16th Jan. 1924.
10th Extra Meeting, Saturday, 19th Jan. 1924.
11th Extra Meeting, Saturday, 26th Jan. 1924.

BIG MEETING.

1st Day, Saturday, 2nd February, 1924.
2nd Day, Wednesday, 6th February, 1924.
3rd Day, Saturday, 9th February, 1924.
4th Day, Wednesday, 13th February, 1924.
5th Day, Saturday, 16th February, 1924.

EXTRA MEETING.

12th Extra Meeting, Saturday, 23rd Feb. 1924.
13th Extra Meeting, Wednesday, 27th Feb. 1924.
14th Extra Meeting, Saturday, 1st Mar. 1924.
15th Extra Meeting, Saturday, 8th Mar. 1924.

CALCUTTA RACES.

FIRST MEETING—SECOND DAY.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

On the second day of the first meeting of the Calcutta races, the only fairly big Tote return was that on Recalled who won the first division of the Paddock Plate, the Tote returning Rs. 199-8 on him. Lumination won the Eclipse Pony Cup, Plymouth Rock the Mayfowl Cup and Olivine the Merchants' Cup, these being Bombay stables. They took away three Cups, the Burdwan Cup only being won by Calcutta by Archies Fancy.

The following are the results:—

THE BURDWAN CUP.—Distance about 1½ miles.

Mr Rosseo's ARCHIES FANCY, 10-3, C Black 1
Mr Wadia's KINTAIL, 10-0, Capt Newill ... 2
Mr Eve's KNIGHT OF CLONMEL, 10-3, Baker 3
Mr Lindsay's TYCOON, 10-3, Callanan ... 4

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 35-8; Places Rs. 14 Rs. 21 and Rs. 14.

THE PADDOCK PLATE. Division III.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Basheer Ali's CURATOR, 8-4, Ritchie 1
Mr Soutar's MINT EAGLE, 9-4, Morris ... 2
Mr Galstaun's RONCEVAUX, 8-12, Donoghue 3
Mr Willson's STILL BETTER, 8-5, Northmore 4

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 32; Places Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 31-8.

THE PADDOCK PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Austin's RECALLED, 8-10, Higgs 1
Messrs Louvet and Soutar's LOMOND'S PRIDE, 9-0, Dobie 2
Capt Raja Sir Hari Singh's ROSEY TREAD, 8-2, Edwards 3
Mr Galstaun's BIDESIA, 7-13, Donoghue ... 4

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 199-8; Places Rs. 79-8 and Rs. 30.

THE MERCHANTS' CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr Garda's OLIVINE, 7-11, Hoyt 1
Mr Bartleet's ABORIGINE, 8-5, Brown-Lee 2
Mr Avasia's CRAB APPLE, 7-10, Townsend 3
Messrs Donetil and Hartley's KILCLOON, 9-2, Harrison 4

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 101-8; Places Rs. 43 and Rs. 27-8.

THE MAYFOWL CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Eve's PLYMOUTH ROCK, 8-10, A C Walker 1
Mr Scott's JACK, 7-12 (ed 8-1), Higgs 2
Mr Galstaun's SIMON'S CHOICE, 8-10, Donoghue 3*
Mr Vernon's CANTERBURY LAMB, 7-10, Townsend 3*

*Dead-heat.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 50-8; Places Rs. 20, Rs. 24-8, Rs. 14 and Rs. 18.

THE ECLIPSE PONY CUP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Garda's LUMINATION, 8-3, Hoyt 1
Capt Farrus and Mr Robert's PURE GEM, 7-10 (ed 7-13), Edwards 2
Mr Donetil's BACHELOR VII, 10-5, Harrison 3
Messrs Louvet and Galstaun's PATRICK, 10-1, Donoghue 4

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 36; Places Rs. 15, Rs. 26-8 and Rs. 18.

THE PADDOCK PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Pigott's CAHIR, 8-8, Townsend 1
Mr Galstaun's HURDY GURDY, 8-9, Donoghue 2
Mr Rossdo's CORNER MAN, 7-12, O'Brien 3
The Zemindar of Nazargunj's DUNTERS, 8-2, A C Walker 4

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 47; Places Rs. 14-8, Rs. 19 and Rs. 14-8.

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA, POONA.

The following are the results of the matches that were played on Saturday evening on the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana Courts, in the Open Tennis Tournaments:—

(1) Jathar 6-1, 1-6, 6-1, (2) Lucka.
(1) Bhagwat 6-8, 6-1, (2) Kale.
(1) Gokhle and Sohani 6-3, 5-7, 6-1, (2) Bilgi and Marathe.
(1) B. K. Mehendale 6-4, 5-7, 6-4, (2) Bhide.

The following are the results for the matches that were played on the morning of Friday:—

(1) Pawar 6-0, 6-4, (2) Tilak.
(1) Mehendale K. K. 6-4, 6-3, (2) Bhusari.
(1) Mudliar and Lucka 8-6, 6-2, (2) Purandhare and Gharpure.
(1) Devdhar and Bhide 6-0, 6-2, (2) Jaya and Partner.

UNEMPLOYMENT EVIL.

INFORMAL DISCUSSION.

A public meeting of the unemployed members of the different professions was announced to be held in the Hall of the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, on Sunday evening. But, as the attendance was small those present coverted the gathering to an informal conference with Mr. B. M. Anadrao in the chair.

During the informal discussion which then took place several Mechanical Engineers gave their experiences of the manner in which their European employers had either dispensed with their services or reduced their salaries, with a view to make room for the "white" men and thus help the unemployed in England. It was emphasised that the colour prejudice was responsible for this. Whilist unemployment was rampant, Mr. Anandrao observed that it was possible that retrenchment might be adopted by the municipality. Under these circumstances it was imperative that the unemployed should organise themselves properly and make their voice felt. According to Mr. Jhabwalla they suffered from twofold difficulties. One was the apathy of those whom the organisation intended to serve and the fact that they had no record of those unemployed. He was of the opinion that a register in which a record of the unemployed could be kept was an absolute necessity. The second difficulty was that they belonged to a class they did not understand their own good. In order to rouse public sympathy it was necessary to hold public meetings and to carry on systematid propoganda. That an organisation of the character proposed will ultimately succeed in obtaining support was evidenced by the fact that the movement though originally started by clerks had now been joined in by mechanical engineers.

There was then a discussion about the new rules framed under the Indian Boilers Act. Which affects 50,00 Mechanical engineers. In this connection, the Mechanical Engineers Association have sent a letter to the Chief Secretary of the Government of Bombay, General Department, on 1st December 1923 with the report of the proceedings and the resolution passed at a meeting of that Association (25th November 1923.) The Association empowers the President of the meeting to draft a representation to the Director of Industries and members of the Council of the Government of Bombay, requesting them to urge the Government to postpone the consideration and the passing of the proposed Indian Boiler Act for at least 6 months, to enable the public to study thet effects of the Act and to submit observations as required by Government notification. It was pointed out by Mr. Bamji, the Secretary of the Mechanical Association, that the rules framed under the Indian Boilers Act neutralised the advantages of certificates granted by educational institutions.

The meeting then passed the following resolution which was proposed by Mr. Jhabwalla:—

"Under the auspices of the Unemployed Committee a public meeting be called in the Hall of the Servants of India Society, in the first week of January, where unemployment due to the operation of the new Bombay Government rules under the Indian Boilers Act will be discussed and the resolution will be forwarded to Government to allay the grievances."

The Election result of the C. P. Nimer (Khandwa) District non-Mahomedan rural constituency for the local Legislative Council, is as under:—

There were 3 candidates, viz. (1) G. R. Joshi Pleader (Independant), (2) Muzumdar Pleader (Swaragist), (3) Ambikar Cultivdor (Independant). Mr. G. R. Joshi, was duly elected by a majority of 149 votes.

"Sunstar"

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4 out of 5 Places.

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BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA NOTES.

VICEROY IN HIS ELEMENT.

WORN-OUT PLATITUDES

THE SWARAJIST PACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

Lord Reading and his party stayed only three days in Calcutta and the Viceroy was all the time bear-led by the European plutocrats of the city. Lord Reading's tour has been in the nature of a large family procession. Besides the usual attendants of the Viceroy, there are relatives, brothers, friends and cold-weather visitors surrounding the moving Court. It required eight cars to carry the arrivals from Howrah Station to Government House, and as the bulk of them were new to Calcutta they went about, with the gusto of American tourists who come to do India. On the day of his arrival, the Viceroy hastened to the Turf Club and encouraged the stewards by his presence at lunch. The next great event was his entertainment by the European Association. This year's dinner to the Viceroy is acclaimed by the Europeans as a great improvement on last year's function inasmuch as ladies are permitted to grace the Viceregal banquet. In pursuance of this reform, there was a galaxy of lady guests in the Exhibition pavilion. In the speeches of the day we could hear "deep calling unto deep." The Chairman of the European Association expressed the enthusiasm of Europeans for the Reform Act and its provision of decadal revision; he extolled the Viceroy in respect of his big-stick speech at the Chelmsford Club; he hoped that there would be no undue haste in the building up of India which they all loved; and he was certain that there was no risk of the Viceroy resigning. Lord Reading replied at platitudinous length, dragging in his hackneyed eulogy of the Maharajah of Alwar, Dr. Sapru and Lord Peel. The only topic on which there was a descent from cloudland related to the Reforms. There he expressed sentiments echoing the views of the European Association. In the slow evolution of the British Constitution, Lord Reading found a text for his sermon, oblivious of the fact that the British had to expedite the downfall of despotism by three revolutions in three centuries. Still the subject is a fruitful theme with the snail-pace school of reformers. Hence his deprecation of impatience and the talk of pitfalls in the way of justice. He said:—

"Haste and impatience do not make for real political progress. Take the history of the franchise, of the great annals of the progress of democracy and liberties in England. Advance came by stages, and those who reared the edifice consolidated their work as they built. In these days, no doubt, there is greater rapidity of progress in the world. The pulse of the self-expression of a nation beats more quickly. There are now more universal aspirations, to take part in the work of Government, and to influence its activities. I should be the last to ignore such changes. Stirrings of this nature in the minds of the people evoke my sympathy. Nevertheless, the essential truth of the statement of principle I have made regarding political progress remains unchanged. The sincerity of the desire to advance is not in itself, or by itself, a safeguard against the very real pitfalls of rash action."

How different are these words from the strident preachings on the subject of justice and Lord Reading's desire to do India justice! The speech pleased his hosts immensely and the Viceroy pressed the European Association to grow in strength and zeal, but to Indians it came as a confirmation of their reading of the Viceroy's mind and the vanity of insincere talk. The Chamber of Commerce entertained him on Tuesday, but could get nothing better from him than airy commonplaces and a broad hint as to the appositeness of Imperial Preference. India was benefiting by British Preference in respect of coffee and tea, and the advantage amounted to two million sterling. Would the Indian Legislature be inclined to grant reciprocity? There the ceremony ended. There was nothing during the visit to illustrate Lord Reading's solicitude in people of non-British extraction, especially Indians who finance his proud circuit. After getting into the "Arankola" which sailed for Rangoon, it occurred to some one in the party to make capital out of a petty incident. It was flashed with the excitement of an afterthought and the Associated Press gave us the following message fresh from the Bay: "A wireless message from the s. s. "Arankola" states that Her Excellency Lady Reading granted an interview to the Maharani of Burdwan, Miss Cottle and Mrs. Oakley on December 18th." The eagerness with which the recollection was wirelessed is amusing. Sweet are the uses of wireless telegraphy.

MINISTRY GOES A-BEGGING.

Mr. C. R. Das's refusal of the Ministerial portfolio was a great relief. There was no doubt as to the ultimate nature of the decision, but the conferences on the 16th at the houses of Mr. C. R. Das and Mr. B. Chakravarty had latent possibilities of mischief. The meeting at Mr. Das's house was of strict Swarajists while Nationalists and Independents flocked beside Mr. B. Chakravarty. The Das group did not take long in deciding on the refusal of Lord Lytton's offer. Mr. Chakravarty too had been consulted by the Governor, but he wanted certain conditions preliminary to the formation of a Ministry; those conditions were beyond the power of Lord Lytton to concede and His Excellency appeared stern, after the Viceroy's Executive Council met on Monday. Tuesday found Lord Lytton dismissing Mr. Chakravarty's aid altogether. The scheme favoured in Government House is to appoint two Moslems of the old school as Ministers with a Moderate Hindu to complete the personnel. Mr. Surrendranath Mallik however insisted on two Hindus if he was to act as Minister. But his own election stands challenged. The election petition will be heard on 16th January, while the Council will meet on 22nd Januafy. Lord Lytton could carry on with his present discredited Ministry until the result of the election-petition is heard. All the forces of reaction are being exerted towards the formation of a pro-Government block composed of orthodox Moslems, and Clive Street politicians. Europeans appear vastly disturbed at the failure of their constitutional pets and in a meeting of their Association discussed ways and means of thwarting the Extremists who trespass into the Councils. They could not "justify" the offer to Mr. Das because his party contained friends of "unquestionable criminals." Mr. Das is deeply concerned over the prospects of the Cocanada Congerss, but he has no desire whatever to stampede the Congress into active support of Swarajists. He knows that the Delhi compromise is the limit as far the Congress and Swarajists could go together. But he certainly wants a chance for his experiment without discouraging pronouncements by the Congress. Maulana Shaukat Ali has wired to Mr. Das congratulating him on his election campaign and hoping that his wrecking scheme would succeed. The attitude of tolerance is needed and the message of the Maulana is a model of encouragement. The working programme of the Swarajists adopted on 16th December requires critical examination by Swarajists at Cocanada, because simple as it looks, it is revealing difficulties in Calcutta. Firstly, it hints at provincial autonomy and responsible government in the province as a compromise-measure; there is no realisation of the fact that without authority at the Centre, these local powers would avail India nothing. Secondly the Swarajists have rationed out seats and offices as between Hindus and Moslems. The formula is that where there is a constituency—say a district—with a majority of Hindus, the Moslems are allotted 40 per cent. of the seats and the Hindus take 60 per cent. If in point of population, Moslems are in the majority they take 60 per cent. and leave 40 per cent. of the seats to the Hindu minority. The new local Hindu-Moslems Pact is a good target for the Hindu Moderates who declare that Moslems gain in the bargain. All this squabble obscures the main problem before the country and the Swarajists do require joint-consultation before they plunge into commitments. The refusal of the ministry was easy but in construction of the fighting phalanx is proving most difficult.

INDIANS FOR THE SEA.

There are two Committees functioning in research here, in addition to the Tariff Board. The Indian Bar Committee has provoked bitter recriminations between barristers and vakils. As the barristers profit by the *status quo*, they dilate on the British character of their outlook, the danger of an independent bar council in decadent India and the risk of allowing vakils to invade the Original Side. Sir Benode Mitter and Mr. B. L. Mitter appeared as the first witnesses and they glowed with superBritish views regarding the efficiency of leaving things well alone. The vakils have weighed in with a scathing exposure of the "dual system" and the cowardice of barristers who fear an equal fight with vakils on the original side. The Standing Counsel propounds that as the infusion of British standards is indispensable to India, it is necessary to encourage barristers and attract English counsel by reservation of the original side. From the look of things, English barristers are likely to use the lever of "home opinion" because according to them the Indian legislature has no power to modify the present system of High Court practice and vested interests will have a commanding voice when the minutes of dissent appear. The other Committee in travail, is the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee. The Bengal Chamber and the Inchcape men have tried to laugh Indian aspirations out of court. They have presented deadwall opposition and Mr. T. Rangachari had to observe yesterday that Calcutta witnesses adopted of negative supercilousness towards the enquiry. Mr. J. W. A. Bell had the face to deny that India at any time had a ship-building industry or that there were Indians with sea-faring instincts in them. After destroying a thing, it is charmingly imperialistic to say that it never existed. The shipping tradition on the West Coast from Kathiawar to Quilon, is something the pundits of exploitation have not heard of. The most crushing argument is that India is within the Empire and therefore could be served, and must be served, by British ships. The Empire burkum is the last line of defence; and given the principle, Indians could retire to vegetate leaving all trade and manufacture and professions and social duties to the British because forsooth they all belonged to the same Empire. European witnesses have plainly intimidated that so long as India is within the Empire—that is under British subjection—they will not encourage the growth of an Indian mercantile marine. Here is a glimpse of the desperate dilemma in the course of Mr. Bell's examination by Mr. T. Rangacharri:—

Mr. T. Rangachariar:—You believe that in time India should become a nation—a self-governing unit in the Empire?—Yes. I have read that but within the British Empire.

You believe in self-determination for every nation?—I will have to consider it.

Are you aware that some eighty-seven per cent. of the Indian coastal trade is being carried on by non-Indians?—Yes, by the British.

You also know that over ninety-eight per cent. of the ocean going steamers are in the hands of non-Indians?—Yes.

Am with British connection of over 150 years no Indian can go to the Royal Marine and for training they had to go 8,000 miles for a possibility of training:—This is the view expressed by you.

Mr. Rangachariar asked would any Englishman or Scotchman tolerate this sort of thing which now existed in India as regards shipping industry in spite of British partnership?—If the same disinclination was shown by Englishmen or Scotchmen as Indians do no Englishman or Scotchman would urge it. I don't think it is necessary for the advancement of the nation. Any state-aid enjoyed by one country is against another part of the British Empire. 'You are overlooking the fact that you and I are citizens of the same Empire.'

Against this brutal twaddle, Mr. D. P. Khaitan of the Marwari Association gave evidence, but the plea recurred with the next European witness that India was a part of the Empire and that they apparently could have all the work and toil and hope and human felicity in life to be looked after by the British, because we are within the Empire. The logic of local evidence is that should first get out of the Empire and then dream of Indian liners. What a story blind selfishness!

PRIMARY EDUCATION ACT.

CIRCULAR OF GOVT.

In Government Circular No. 2272, dated the 2nd November 1923, the 1st January 1924 was fixed "provisionally" as the revised date on which the new School Boards should begin to exercise their functions under the Primary Education Act, 1923, and certain instructions were issued for taking such "preliminary" steps as were possible before the final promulgation of the Primary Education Rules.

2. The number of criticisms and suggestions received in connection with Chapters I to IX of the draft rules have been very numerous. The remaining Chapters X to XIII of the Rules have since been published in Government Notification No. 2534, dated the 21st November 1923, and the criticisms and suggestions in connection with them are to be received up to the 31st December 1923. For these and other reasons, it is not possible to adhere to 1st January 1924 as the date for transfer of the management and control of primary education to Local Authorities nor is it possible to fix another definite date at present.

3. Government Circular No. 2272 of 2nd November 1923 specified merely some of the "preliminary" steps to be taken. It is understood, however, that some District Local Boards have already elected their School Boards. The Primary Education Rules have not yet been "finally" promulgated and cannot yet have legal effect. The elections therefore are clearly invalid. All Collectors including the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, should be requested to invite the attention of the District Local Boards and Municipalities concerned to this point and impress upon them (1) the importance of restricting their preliminary action to the matters specifically mentioned in paragraph 3 of the Circular in question and (2) the "provisional" nature of all those steps which can only be legally taken after the Primary Education Rules are "finally" published. In particular the actual election of School Boards should not be made unless and until the Rules are finally published.

BENE ISRAELS CONFERENCE.

On Sunday, the seventh Bene-Israel Conference assembled in the hall of the Israelite School, Mazagaon, Bombay, Mr. D. J. Solomon presiding. There were delegates from various parts of India and members of the Israelite community of Bombay and suburbs, filled the hall to its utmost capacity.

Mr. Reuben Daniel, the Chairman of the Reception Committee in welcoming the delegates, said the Education Fund was doing very good work considering the means it had at its command. He considered that female education up to the entrance or the School Final examination would meet their requirements. Referring to temperance he said that they ought to endeavour to re-establish the Temperance Society which was formed but had lapsed in a short space of time. He emphasised the necessity of the federation of Synagogues which was the most urgent want amongst them. The time was ripe that both the parties, namely, the Conference and the League came to an amicable understanding and unite for the good of their community as a whole. Unless peace and unity prevailed in their community, there could never be an advancement. He concluded by suggesting the formation of a committee of members of both the parties to work for unity and thus uplift the community.

The President, in the course of a lengthy speech, referred to many aspects affecting the well-being of the community.

Coming to religion he asked whether the community had seriously thought of making Hebrew prayers less tedious and monotonous than they were or whether an appeal had been made to the intelligence of the people to take counsel if not sustained interest in the prayers they recited. As regards the economic, social and religious life there was much cause for hopelessness but in the present educational efforts of the community he found room for hope and promise. He said with all the force he could command that in the case of their school they did not want evolution to take its slow course but a revolution to begin a new career. It was not enough for their young men and women to be one of the crowd but he wanted them to be the most conspicuous among the few. The keynote to their future was economical improvements and the only way to attain this was to give up the profession of clerks and unskilled artisans and to become professional men and skilled artisans.

Referring to women he said: If the two great dreads namely a drunken husband and the fear of being superseded by another co-wife of her husband in case she failed to get male issue were removed she could with will and fortitude bear up anything. The constant dread of a rival hung on her head like the sword of Damocles. In conclusion he said they should learn, though late, the utility of the game of "give and take" in their social life. Their economic and social life would then occupy a seat in the mind which when religion would exercise a beneficial influence would turn the home into a little Eden in this world of turmoil and hustle.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

On Monday's sitting of the Conference, a number of resolutions were passed which included an expression of loyalty to H. M. the King-Emperor and a hearty welcome to Sir Leslie Wilson, the new Governor of Bombay and expression of the deep sense of sorrow at the untimely deaths of several prominent members of the community. The following resolutions affecting the social and religious welfare of the Bene-Israel community were passed unanimously:—

"That this Conference re-states its view that poligamous marriages in the community should be put a stop to, and recommends that Synagogues and Prayer halls should not under any circumstances perform such marriages in their premises or under their auspices or by any of their employees. It also appoints a Committee with power to add to their number, to consider what further steps should be taken to effectively put a stop to such marriages in the community, with a request to submit a report to the next Conference through the Standing Committee."

"That this Conference reiterates the advisability of forming a federation of all Bene-Israel Synagogues and Prayer Halls in India, with a view to create a common bond among them all, and as a first step in that direction appoints a committee with power to add to their number, to frame a scheme for such federation and submit it to the next Conference through the Standing Committee for their consideration."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Christmas Day: Banks closed.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26.

Bombay Races: 4th Extra meeting.
Boxing Day: Banks closed.

THURSDAY, Dec. 27.

Municipal Standing Committee. 1 p.m. (S.T.)

SATURDAY, Dec. 29.

S. S. "Dongola", with English Mails leaves at 2 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Dec. 25 (Tue.) Sunrise 7h 9m. Sunset 6h. 9m.
Dec. 26 (Wed.) Sunrise 7h. 9m. Sunset 6h. 9m.
Dec. 27 (Thu.) Sunrise 7h. 10m. Sunset 6h. 9m.
Dec 28 (Fri) Sunrise 7h. 10m; Sunset 6h. 10m.
Dec 29 (Sat) Sunrise 7h. 11m.; Sunset 6h. 10m.
Dec 30 (Sun) Sunrise 7h. 11m: Sunset 6h. 11m.
Dec. 31 (Mon.) Sunrise 7h. 11m. Sunset 6h. 11m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	*16 0
Gujarat Mail	11 0	**20 20
Delhi Express	6 30	20 50
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20 25†	7 5

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the days that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before mid-day. This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

The Down Gujarat Mail for Kathiawar will stop at Grant Road for 5 minutes (departure at 20-35.)

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
*Calcutta Mail (via Jub.)	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 30	22 45
Poona Mail	11 35	15 0
Inter 3rd Poona Express	12 15	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Pass	21 35	9 0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier arriving there at 12-30.

ACKNOWLEDGDMENTS.

A diary for 1924 from the Modern Publishing Company, Bombay, containing useful information Price Re. 1.

A wall calendar—from Messrs. Erach D. Engineer and Co., Two Tanks, Bombay. The get-up and appearance of the calendar are neat and decent and it is equally useful for the office as well as the home.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. s. s. "Margha" which left Bombay on the 14th instant left Aden on the morning of the 21st idem.

The B. I. s. s. "Nevasa" which left Bombay on the 30th November arrived Plymouth on the morning of the 22nd instant.

KHADI EXHIBITION.

The Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition of the Girgaon District Congress Committee will be open at the National College (Green Villa, opposite Grant Road Post Office), to-day (Tuesday) from 2 to 8 p.m. The goods exhibited include glassware, toys, buttons, inks, paper, pencil, match-boxes, sealing wax, soaps, etc., besides all varieties of hand-spun and hand-woven cottons and silks. Admission free to all.

"THE CONFERENCE OF RELIGIONS."

In connection with the Anniversary of the Ahmadiya Anjuman Ishaat-i-Islam, Lahore a "Conference of Religions" is to be held on the 28th and 29th instant in the Habibia Hall, Islamia College, Lahore. Representatives of different Religions have been invited to read papers on the "Object of Religion."

The Conference opens on the 28th instant at 10 a.m.

KARLEKAR'S GRAND CIRCUS.

The attention of readers is drawn to the advertisement, on page 2 of this issue, of Karlekar's Grand Circus which visits our city "after an interval of twelve years" and which is "coming soon". Karlekar's Grand Circus, is "The only huge combined show. Now touring in the East", and its location is the Open Maidan at Palwa Road, Girgaum. 50 Artistes (Europeans and Indians) are advertised to be taking part in the shows.

CORONER'S COURT.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

Balkrishna Krishnaji, (45) residing at Lalwadi was walking along Kamatipura Road at 7 p.m. on the 15th instant when he was knocked down by a victoria driven by one Munji Krishna. He was removed to J. J. Hospital where his lung was found to have been injured. He died on Sunday, pneumonia having supervened.

The Coroner held an inquest on Tuesday on Balkrishna's body when evidence was led that the victoria was on its proper side and was going at an ordinary speed. On seeing the deceased in the way the driver called out but the deceased who was smelling alcohol continued walking and the horse knocked him down.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MOTOR CAR CAPSIZES.

On Tuesday morning Mr. A. K. Nasikwalla was being driven in his taxi car No. 6929 from the Cooperage towards the Wodehouse Bridge when the chauffeur, Alwar Hussein Abdul Rehman, noticed a hack victoria coming from the opposite side. Alwar took a sudden turn to the left with the result that the taxi car capsized and the occupants of the car were thrown on the road. They were removed to G. T. Hospital where their injuries were dressed and allowed to go home.

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2. MERCANTILE LAW (1923), 3rd Edition. This book is recognised by the Government Auditors' Diploma Board and is in use by the B.Com. students of Universities of Bombay and Mysore. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in a simple language with references and carefully prepared index. Rs. 9. Just out.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING WITH AUDITING NOTES (1916). A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Businessmen. Rs. 6
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition, 1922). Dealing with problems of Organisations and Promotion of Companies. Systems in use in large business offices, Stock Exchange Practice, Labour efficiency and organisation, Secretariat at Work and Scientific Advertising. A most valuable book for businessmen. Rs. 7-8.
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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1923.
(654th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

TOWARDS UNITY.

Asked by our representative what his programme for Cocanada was, Deshbandhu Das said that he intended to try for resolutions on constructive work. And the lines on which he wishes this constructive work to be carried out shows the essential identity not only of aim but of method between the two sections in the Congress. The statement which the Deshbandhu issued from Calcutta last week removed a good deal of misapprehension about the intentions of the Swaraj Party in regard to the Cocanada session of the Congress. He made it clear that his Party, having achieved its purpose at Delhi, had no desire to commit the Congress to work through the Councils. The interview which he gave to our representative on Sunday completes the process of clarifying the issues before the country so far, at least, as Deshbandhu Das himself is concerned. Now that the elections are over, there is, as he says, no longer any reason to keep the two parties within the Congress apart. There is, indeed, none and nothing is so simple, as nothing is so imperative, as that the two parties should unitedly carry on the common national programme. This united effort can be secured only if there is perfect understanding and no mental reservation on either side. The General Council of the Swaraj Party is meeting at Cocanada and if its decision follows the lines indicated in the interview with Deshbandhu Das, the main obstacle to a united Congress will be removed.

Deshbandhu Das has hardly any doubt that those who have entered the Councils or the Assembly as members of the Swaraj Party will adhere to the principle of Non-co-operation within those bodies and will not strive for petty gains through those bodies and he has warned the public not to look to the Swaraj Party for such gains—a warning which is most opportune in view of the misunderstanding of the functions of the party on the part of a large section of the public and the attitude adopted by some members of the party in the Madras Council. Deshbandhu Das thus adheres to the original purpose of the council-entry project, namely, not to work the Reforms, but to make their working impossible so as to force the hands of the Government. Nor has he any illusion that by merely destroying the Councils, the goal of the nation will be attained. He said: "I have repeatedly declared that Swaraj cannot come through the Councils. Our Councils are not responsible to the people. Parliamentary action is therefore impossible. What I expect is direct action within the Councils so that the hands of the Government may be forced. It is only direct action within the Councils, together with direct action outside the Councils which can prepare the country for such Civil Disobedience as may be necessary." Deshbandhu Das naturally proceeds on the assumption that the Swaraj Party will be able to make the working of the Councils impossible. There is a possibility that it may not succeed in doing so. But whatever the result of its adventure, ultimate success in the national struggle must come through direct action alone, unless, of course, in the meanwhile, there is the desired change of heart in the Government; and the task before the Congress is so to carry out the national programme as to prepare the country for such direct action to be taken at the right moment, that is, in short, to ensure the necessary disciplined strength to bend the bureaucracy to the national will. For himself Deshbandhu Das looks forward to the work inside the Councils as well as outside the Councils to bring this about.

If the Delhi understanding has any meaning, it means this that we must waste no time over the merits of Council-entry but skip over the Chapter of Obstruction as quickly as possible and we can do so only if Congressmen remain true to the pledge given at Delhi and regard the Council question as closed so far as the Congress is concerned. The issue before the Congress is to prepare for an atmosphere favourable to effective action. Deshbandhu Das and his party wish to contribute their share towards this preparation by making it impossible for the Councils to function. Having permitted them to try their experiment the Congress is bound in honour to give the Council-men the chance they want. But their leader has made it clear that work in the Councils, though it has, according to him, the same object in view as work outside them, will not be sufficient for his party. He has indicated the lines on which Congressmen, "Swarajists" no less than others, should unitedly carry on the Constructive programme. It is for those Congressmen who have so far confined their activities to mere criticism of the Council-entry venture to demonstrate the faith that is in them and exert themselves to the utmost to preserve that unity and solidarity in the ranks of the national body without which neither the prestige of the Congress nor its legitimate activities can be maintained.

INDIA'S PROSPERITY.

Christmas is not necessarily a silly season, and yet Reuter has been treating us to long stupid extracts from the periodical ebullitions of Lord Inchcape. We can easily understand Lord Inchcape posing as an ante-diluvian believer in the now exploded doctrine of a fixed territorial division of labour, and his advising us that the utmost benefit India can expect to derive is by concentrating on agricultural development. His lordship would have the Indian people remain exclusively the mute, unintelligent producers of raw materials only; which raw materials can then be most advantageously transported by the fleet of steamers his lardship owns; to be manufactured by his lordship's countrymen at a modest profit of cent per cent. only, and can once again be re-conveyed in his lordship's fleets for "free" exchange to the people of this country. Could anything be more disingenuous than this plea which would make India's resolve to develop her own manufactures a "fallacy"? It is to be hoped Reuter's correspondent has not, in the summary he has cabled, done full justice to Lord Inchcape's article in the "Spectator"; and we confess we are anxious to know how he makes out the "fallacy". Meanwhile, the decision of the Indian National Congress on the Report of the Boycott Committee will be looked forward to with no less anxiety; since if the boycott of British goods is nationally resolved upon and agitated for, and at last made an accomplished fact, there would be no harm in Lord Inchcape and all others of that ilk preaching in the desert on what constitutes India's prosperity.

Notes of the Day.

Situation on The Frontier.

According to the latest information from the tribal sources, Afghan troops have marched from Jalalabad to Mandatai where Hakim-i-Ala is holding Conferences as to the means of dealing with Ajab's gang, which is believed to be in the neighbourhood of Mandatai. From all accounts, it appears that the Amir's Government are making an earnest effort to capture the murderers of British subjects who have taken refuge in Afghan territory. The task of the Amir's Government is not rendered easier than it is by the character of the comments made in the English Press both here and in England. Whatever object the Press has in lashing itself into a fury, it is certainly not serving the cause of peace. In this atmosphere of rage, the pertinent and restrained criticism of the "Daily Chronicle" and the "Manchester Guardian" comes as a breath of fresh air. The "Daily Chronicle" commenting upon the troubles on the Indian frontier says that the words of the Government of India are smooth and pacific, but its actions are ambiguous and the language of English newspapers in India is provocative. The journal criticises as unwise what it describes as provocative measures: the Government of India's stoppage of arms consigned to Afghanistan and the recall of English women from Kabul, unless it is convinced that the Amir is not doing his best to arrest the murderers.

The Only Hope.

The "Manchester Guardian" is inclined to criticise the detention of Afghan arms in Bombay as a grave step which is only justified, under the Treaty, on the assumption that the authorities no longer regard the intentions of the Government of Afghanistan as friendly. As the paper rightly urges, if order is to be maintained it must be with the co-operation of the Kabul authorities but not by treating them as accessories of the crimes committed. After pointing out the Amir's difficulties the paper concludes by observing that scrupulous respect for the independence of Afghanistan is the only hope of maintaining the past friendly relations. The Government of India have not taken the public into their confidence as to the efforts made by them to see that order is kept with the cooperation of Kabul and as to the reasons which have impelled them to take the measures which the "Daily Chronicle" characterises as provocative.

Attitude of Indian People.

According to a Delhi message published in a morning contemporary they have decided that temporary provost and traffic control companies, consisting of composite companies of British and Indian troops, shall be formed for controlling traffic and safeguarding the water supply and for other police duties on the lines of communication in the event of general mobilisation being ordered for operations on or beyond the N. W. Frontier. What does this portend? In view of the expressions of anxiety appearing in the London Press regarding the safety of British women on the N. W Frontier, the India Office promptly issued a statement detailing the measures taken and giving the assurance that there is no need for apprehension. But the Indian people, who groan under the intolerable burden of military expenditure,—a burden which may be made heavier by any rash action on the part of the Government of India—are kept absolutely in the dark as to the attitude of the latter and the steps taken and contemplated to be taken by them. The Indian people, as we pointed out the other day, are not anxious to seek trouble with the Afghans. They will, of course, support all legitimate measures to protect British subjects. But they cannot agree to measures which are prompted by a mistaken notion of prestige and are beyond their financial capacity to bear.

The Die-hard.

While Lord Reading has been making diplomatic efforts to win over the Swaraj party to responsive coopefation, the speech delivered by Sir Malcolm Hailey at the Upper India Chamber of Commerce the other day reveals the attitude which the bureaucracy is likely to adopt *vis-a-vis* that party. "We must make it clear," he declared, "that we will not yield our constitutional power. They talk of Egypt and Ireland. I believe that the European in India is strong enough and I think we have Indian friends of sufficient influence in this country who will see to it that they do not make an Ireland of India." Evidently Sir Malcolm Hailey will fight to the last to preserve the present position of power, privilege and profit of the bureaucracy, which he comprehensively describes as "our constitutional power." As regards Egypt and Ireland, the misreading of history is quite characteristic of a Die-hard reactionary. The troubles of Egypt and Ireland, the world knows, were due not to the agitation of their peoples, but to the blunders of British politicians and the world has pronounced its judgment on the part Britain has played in those countries. There is no indication in the speech of Sir Malcolm that he recognises the rights of Indian people to manage their own affairs. It is this attitude of mind which was responsible for the disastrous policy of British administrators in Egypt and Ireland. And Sir Malcolm Hailey is not serving the best interests of his own country in seeking to make another Ireland in India.

Retrenchment of Teachers.

Having heard that the retrenchment of a number of teachers from Municipal schools was causing much discussion we asked the Secretary of the Schools Committee kindly to inform us of the reason for so drastic a retrenchment, the number of the teachers whose services are to be dispensed with and the communities to which they belong. In reply we have received two courteous letters, dated Dec. 13 and Dec. 22 respectively. The first explained that "it is found that there are more teachers than would be permissible under our standing rules which prescribe one teacher for 30 pupils as a general rule. The fact is, the population of Bomb y and consequently the pupils in schools showed a great set back since last June and the recovery shown this month is not thought to be likely to continue. As Trustees of Public Funds the Schools Committee cannot keep more teachers than needed. They had waited that Government would sanction the scheme for compulsion sent to them so far back as January last with the unanimous approval of the Corporation. Had they done this these teachers would have been absorbed—not only these but many more. Would that the Government sanction—necessary under the law—comes early."

The second runs:—

"Referring to this Office No. 5092 of 13-12-1923, I have the honour to state that I can now give you more definite information. That there was ground for reducing the number of teachers would be apparent from the fact that the average of pupils attending per teacher was found to come to 10 to 12 in Urdu Schools, about 15 in Gujarati Schools and about 20 in Marathi Schools. The retrenchment was in two batches. First of all 75 teachers' posts were abolished, but some of them being vacant, the actual number of permanent persons relieved was 11 male Urdu teachers, 29 male and 4 female Marathi Teachers, and 6 male and 1 female Gujarati teachers. These consisted of some juniors and some found to have had very unsatisfactory record. This retrenchment being not found sufficient, another batch of 82 teachers was chosen to be relieved—all juniors. They comprise 20 male and 12 female Marathi teachers, 10 male and 5 female Gujarati teacher and 35 male Urdu teachers. Owing to representations for mercy and for a trial the teachers in this latter batch of 82 are to be retained in service, it has now been resolved, to 30th June 1924. If by that date Free and Compulsory Education is introduced or the numbers of pupils grow substantially, these 82 persons will be absorbed in the new additional permanent staff that shall have to be engaged. And so also the good ones out of the first 75. *Whatever is possible will be sought to be done for them.*

Arts and Crafts Exhibition.

We call the attention of our readers to the fact, that the Arts and Crafts Exhibition organised by the Bombay Students' Brotherhood will be open only for another ten days. It is not often that the public—Indian or European—has the chance of seeing such a comprehensive collection of the typical work of Indian artists and artist-craftsmen, ancient and modern arranged in so intelligent, and intelligible a manner. It is really an admirable little exhibition, reflecting credit upon all the organisers, and all who have not seen it should make haste to do so. It is in Queen's Road, just where it turns its back upon the sea to go up to the Sandhurst Road Bridge; the place is marked by a conspicuous poster—Only ten more days!

Administration of Nizam's Dominions.

The Administration Report of the Nizam's Dominions for the year 1331 F. makes very interesting reading. Three important administrative reforms—the separation of the judicial from the executive functions, which ought to be an object-lesson for many a British province, the freedom of primary education which resulted in an immediate increase of the number of pupils, both boys and girls; and the group of improvements in the financial organisation of the State;—are chronicled during the year, all with happy results. Features, however, of the Report which will arrest attention and even cause anxiety are to be found in the paragraphs dealing with the Excise and Customs revenues, and with the Railway extensions. For a Muslim State to derive a revenue of Rs. 159.88 lakhs from the consumption of intoxicants in its dominions does not by any means speak well for the zeal of the authorities in such an indispensable measure of social reform, while the fact that an inland State like the Nizam's is able to obtain Rs. 127.07 lakhs from the Customs revenue is bound to create the most unpleasant complications whenever the fiscal policy of India comes to be revised wholesale. On the other hand the railways in the Dominions seem to be conducted on more efficient and economic lines, if we are to judge from the figures given in the Report—a net share of the surplus profits of Rs. 2.69 lakhs for the State—than in the British territory. But Hyderabad, instead of being the exemplar, still remains far behind many other States in the reform that matters most, namely, the participation of the people's accredited representatives in the control over the administration. The obscurantism that inspires the administration is revealed in the arbitrary order just promulgated banning the "Swarajya" of Madras from the State. A step such as this, apart from its being an unwarranted interference with the free circulation of a newspaper, merely lowers the prestige of the State in the eyes of all right-thinking men and its well-wishers.

THE ARAB QUESTION.

XII*

THE HOPE OF MUSLIM PROGRESS.

An utterly wrong idea prevailed at one time—and for anything that I know still prevails—in an influential circle of English politics. It was that Mecca is the natural head of the Islamic world and that so, if, in the partition of the Ottoman Empire, Mecca with a tract of independent territory round it was reserved to Muslims, they ought to be satisfied, or at any rate could never justly say that England had shown disregard for their religious prejudices. I have reason to believe that the men who gave the promises respecting the Holy Places of Islam, and solemnly declared that there was no design upon the part of England to war against Islam, had that idea in mind. Mecca is the birthplace of Islam, just as Jerusalem was the birthplace of Christianity but it fulfils in the Islamic body the function of the living heart, which Jerusalem never performed, and never was intended to perform, in the Christian body. Pilgrimage to Mecca is a sacred duty, obligatory upon every Muslim who can possibly afford it. Pilgrimage to Jerusalem was never anything like that, even for the Eastern Christians who have always practised it. Mecca is essential to the life of the Islamic body, whereas Jerusalem is something quite apart from the Christian body. From the point of view of the tradition of Jesus Christ and his disciples, it has been a distinct advantage for the Christian Holy Land to be inhabited by Muslims, whose customs, language and behaviour are in strict accord with that tradition, and to be under Muslim rule, which faithfully preserved it. The Christian Holy Land, as maintained under the Khilafat, remained a valuable living commentary on the Gospels, as many works of learned missionaries testify. I have not met since the war any pious European Christian who knew Palestine under Turkish rule who did not deplore the present inroad of the European as to some extent destructive of its sanctity. Jerusalem is of no particular account to the religious life of Christendom as it exists to-day; whereas Mecca is so vital to Islam that if it were subjected to a foreign rule, its religious function would at once be suspended, causing a terrible convulsion of the whole Islamic body which *could not* subside till Mecca was regained. There is thus no real analogy between Jerusalem in relation to Christendom and Mecca in relation to Islam. But this much one can truly say that it would be about as fair at the present day to seek to relegate and restrict Christian independence to Palestine, as it is to seek to limit Muslim independence to the Hejjaz; about as reasonable to expect Christians to accept Jerusalem, as to expect Muslims to accept Mecca, as the capital of their civilisation.

The Religious Centre.

Mecca has never been the head of the Islamic body; it has never been the capital of the Islamic State. The Muslims date their era not from the beginning of the Holy Prophet's mission in Mecca, not from the day when he re-entered Mecca as a conqueror, but from the day when the little band of persecuted Muslims went out from Mecca, which was the beginning of Muslim progress. The conquest of Mecca by the early Muslims was for the purpose of the restoration of the pilgrimage and the purification of the House of God. That done, the Prophet returned to Al-Madinah which was then the capital of the Islamic State. As the realm expanded, in the course of centuries, the capital was removed to Damascus, then to Baghdad, then to Cairo and lastly to Constantinople. The civilisation of the Muslims has always had its focus in the Capital of the Khilafat, while the religion of the Muslims has a stedfast centre which cannot be moved. In civilisation the religious centre was and is behind the rest of the Islamic world, nor is it geographically or economically capable of becoming the capital of a widespread civilisation. Politically, it is associated in the mind of every Muslim with antiquity, not progress, and that is necessary, as I think, for the fulfilment of its function in the Muslim body. The seat of the Khilafat, on the other hand, has always been the front of Muslim *progress*, a word which has acquired new meaning for the world during the past hundred years, owing to the great advance by Europe in practical science and in critical thought. When this new dazzling kind of progress touched the Muslims, the seat of the Khilafat was Constantinople on the soil of Europe, and England chanced to be the friend and the ally of Turkey. It was with the encouragement and help of England that Turkey entered on the path of modern progress, and the rapid growth of liberal ideas in Turkey was largely the result of intercourse with Englishmen. Most of the English statesmen of those days were without religious prejudice, and so could contemplate with equanimity the possibility of future rivalry between Islam and Christianity in modern progress. They thought that dogmatic Christianity could not survive the impulse of free thought—which, and not Christianity, was the cause of Europe's sudden progress—but they did not object to give Islam the chance of proving stronger than Christianity in that respect. Men like David Urquhart wrote plainly that they considered Islam, as a religion, more compatible with modern thought than Christianity. Such men helped to form the mind of modern Turkey; and the spread of Liberal ideas among the literate was rapid, while the despotism and its antique trappings showed increasing symptoms of decay. The Powers of Europe took advantage of the weakness of the despotism to impose restrictions upon

(Continued on page 9.)

Previous articles appeared on 16th, 20th, 23rd, 27th, and 30th November and 4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, and 21st instant.

"HER ONLY AMBITION."

CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE

POINCARE ON CARDINAL PRINCIPLES.

PARIS, Dec. 23.

Speaking at Lavorneuve, M Poincare, after defending the occupation of the Ruhr said that they had not reached the end of the road but were approaching it every day. France would not abandon the cardinal principles of her policy. She insisted on strict adherence to the treaty and would not agree to any further concession, either as regards reparations or her security. This policy befitted not only the interests of France but the interests of justice and peace. France abhorred the idea of another war. Her only ambition was consolidation of peace.—Reuter.

CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.

IMPROVING FINANCES?

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Berlin.—The stabilisation of the Mark at a convenient figure and the introduction of the rentenmark has improved the conditions in Germany wonderfully. There is still undoubtedly much misery among a large section of the Berlin populace but the crowds of eager Christmas buyers in big shops and stores and train loads of enthusiasts hastening to German winter resorts show that many people have plenty of money to spend.—Reuter.

AMERICA AND REPARATIONS.

UNOFFICIAL DELEGATE'S VIEW.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

New York.—At the annual dinner of the New England Society, Mr. Boyden the American unofficial delegate to the Reparations Commission, declared that no nation would lose a penny by bringing the reparations burden within Germany's capacity to pay. —Reuter.

LABOUR'S SUCCESS.

MR. MACDONALD WILLING TO TAKE OFFICE.

OXFORD, December 24.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald made his first speech since the election at Elgin yesterday. After expressing gratification at Labour's successes at the elections, he briefly discussed the position of the principal parties in the House of Commons, and stated that if he were asked to take office as Prime Minister he would do so.—B. O. W.

BRITISH PRESS ON MR. MACDONALD'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Liberal organs and the "Daily Telegraph" refer in severe terms to the speech of Mr. Macdonald at Elgin. The papers declare that this sort of language is intended to convey a notion of trickery to uninformed people. Further, they take him to task for suggesting that the Unionist Government has not resigned because it hopes to effect an unholy and unprincipled coalition. They point out that Mr. Macdonald apparently ignores Mr. Asquith's declaration against compacts, and accuse Mr. Macdonald of not giving reasons for his allegations.—Reuter.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION AND BOARD OF EDUCATION.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

The Board of Education has circularised the local education authorities drawing attention to the educational possibilities of the British Empire Exhibition. The Board is prepared to sanction organised visits to the Exhibition by scholars under the guidance of teachers, and is, at present, considering the question of recognising the expenditure in that connection. It is hoped that reduced charges for parties of scholars accompanied by teachers may be arranged. The Board suggests the substitution of an intensive course of study of history, geography and resources of Dominions and civilisation of the British Commonwealth for the usual lessons in history and geography given to old children in the next two terms. —Reuter.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson received the Chief and Rani Saheb of Jath at Government House on Monday morning.

His Excellency Sir L. Wilson visited the Prince of Wales Seamen's Institute on Monday afternoon.

Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. T. W. Pragnell arrived at Government House on Monday.

A gas cooking stove will roast bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

"THAT FULIGINOUS DOCUMENT"—KENYA WHITE PAPER.

TRUTH ABOUT THE GREAT BETRAYAL.

WHITES' THREAT OF REBELLION.

REAL CAUSE OF WHITEHALL'S SURRENDER.

"WE MUST HAVE A DIFFERENT GOVT. ALTOGETHER."

CONTROL WHITE, NOT INDIAN, IMMIGRATION.

MR. SASTRI SPEAKS AT LAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 24.

A largely attended public meeting was held here under the auspices of the Literary Union of Bangalore to bid farewell to the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri on the eve of his departure from the city. After a stay of about three months, Mr. Sastri apparently is all right now and in the course of a speech he said that he came to Bangalore as a sick man, but he believed he was returning from Bangalore a whole man. He leaves the city for Poona on the 24th instant. After some remarks of a personal character, Mr. Sastri said, "having failed and not, as some of you said, succeeded in the mission entrusted to me I feel like a person who has fallen from a high state. You gave me a great commission. I went forth knowing that it was difficult-knowing, too, that many an other stronger and braver fighter for India's cause gladly avoided it. I knew that I should fail, but I undertook the task because I knew that my failure would not matter—that perhaps through my failure somebody after me would be enabled to build up a success that you and your children of the future might really cherish as one of India's achievements within the Empire. Do not expect me to go fully into the recent history of this Kenya affair, but you will forgive me if I make a few observations which I cannot keep back in this my first public speech after an enforced but temporary retirement.

THAT FULIGINOUS DOCUMENT—THE WHITE PAPER!

Well, "Kenya lost, everything lost"—you have been reminded of that expression of mine more than once this evening. I really feel that in this case of Kenya a good deal is bound up of vital importance to the whole future history of this country. It is difficult for me to speak with moderation upon the subject touching so deeply, not merely our interests, but our pride as Indian citizens. I will, however, forbear to use language that might seem to abuse the hospitality of an Indian State (Mysore), but some observations I must make on this occasion. Some one said that the history of this Kenya betrayal might be read in a public document. Believe me, friends, if you wish to know the real inwardness of this affair, do not pay any attention to that fuliginous document which they call the White Paper. It does not contain true history at all. The actual facts at the bottom of the case will not be found in the discussions that ensued in Parliament. They will not be found in the respectable newspapers of Great Britain. They will not be found—no, not an allusion to them in the vast flood of oratory that marked the proceedings of the last Imperial Conference. No reference has been made in these solemn papers to the fact that the British Cabinet gave this decision because the white people in Kenya threatened rebellion.

THE SECRET OF THE WHOLE THING.

I do not say that the British Cabinet got intimidated. I do not say that the custodians of the Empire shrank from the trial of strength with such a petty little place as Mombasa or Nairobi. That is not my meaning. But those who are responsible for the conduct of the Empire to-day, shrank from the struggle with their own countrymen where they knew that if they ventured to send regiments, the regiments would refuse to act. That was the secret of the whole thing. The White Paper discusses the question on its merits on its previous history. No reference is, however, to be made to this subject. When I, caring only for truth and for India's honour, mentioned it for the first time in a public audience, they all seemed aghast. They seemed to think that I was giving utterance to something which ought to lie hidden from the public gaze. They were evidently not proud of the transaction. They certainly were very angry with me. Friends and critics, newspaper oracles, Members of Parliament, even those who were glad at any time to welcome me in the street and shake hands with me as a fellow-citizen, all thought that I had been guilty of a sin of a most grievous description much like the sensitive daughter-in-law in the family who, having received a beating from the husband smarted under it no doubt, but smarted far more because the brother-in-law and the sister-in-law had been looking on. The British Cabinet and the public of London were not ashamed of their having yielded to fear and inflicted grievous wrongs on India. They were far more angry because I had taken the world into my confidence.

WANTED—A DIFFERENT GOVERNMENT ALTOGETHER.

And now what are our defenders doing? The Government of India—all honour to them—stood by us to the very end of the discussions. Perfectly true, they gave us every moral support they could, but the time for talk had gone and for something substantial had come when we had to tell the British Cabinet that if one side threatened rebellion we should at least threaten a little trouble. When the time had come to say that, our Government *necessarily* shrank back. You could not expect the agents of the British Cabinet to take up that attitude. Then let me tell you for the first time more vividly than ever, for the first time more stirringly than ever I felt that, if we are to win our way in the world, we ought to have a different Government altogether. What is the state of things to-day? Now that the matter is gone, let us not weep over it, because all is not lost. There is the Immigration Bill coming on. We will discuss it threadbare, attack all its provisions from A to Z. We will see what the Kenya people will do and what the British Cabinet will do. We are going certainly to have thick books filled with discussions about clause (a) and exception (b), explanation (c). But I assure you it is the case of a young man who was told to hold a runaway bull, but was foolish enough to let the nose rope go and then hung on for all he was worth, by its tail. You know what will happen to that innocent young adventurer. Well, the people of India and the Government of India are in no better case when the British Cabinet allowed the Kenya Government to control our immigration.

CONTROL WHITE, NOT INDIAN IMMIGRATION.

On one pretext or another the case was gone. The horse had been stolen, you might shut the door, bang it a hundred times after, but you could not recover it by any discussion, however meticulous, however ably conducted of the provisions of the Immigration Bill. I do not say that nobody should care about it. I do not say that the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Bombay, for instance, must not busy itself with the necessary representations to the authorities of Kenya. Let them do so, but the essence of the matter lay here. When they said that it was necessary to administer Kenya in the interests of the African native and that for that purpose it might be necessary to control immigration as a theoretical proposition, we had no alternative but to agree and we might willingly and gladly agree. People long accustomed to the galling chains of subjection and anxious, therefore, to help anybody, even the Kenya natives, to get back their rights from the white oppressors, we could well agree to that, and we did. But the point was this, that the unhappy African native had his only friends amongst the Indians, that the white settler there is the land-grabber that he is the political tormentor, whose one business is to oppress, to keep down, to make selfish laws, to exact labour from the poor people there, to use their energies for his own benefit—in other words, to use the language of one of their accredited spokesmen, "having stolen the lands of the native, the next thing was to steal his limbs." If immigration was to be controlled, the immigration of white men was to be controlled and not that of the Indian. That is the attitude that we ought to have taken and that is the attitude that we should take yet in the matter. I expressed it, several times in London. I had nothing to conceal and I will say that again.

"NOW I SEE IT IN VIVID COLOURS."

"But here comes the trouble. Do you expect Lord Reading to say so for you? Do you expect Lord Reading and his Government to say that, if immigration has to be controlled, it has to be in the case of the whites and not of the Indians? Every one of them might feel so and I believe in my heart of hearts that every one does believe it. But nobody dare say it, and yet if we are to win in this case, that is the thing, however unpleasant, to be said. There again comes the handicap of our having a Government, which can only go a short way in championing our rights, which cannot speak the full truth, which cannot speak as you and I would, which cannot tell the British Cabinet: "Be impartial, be just if you dare and tell your own people not do wrong." That is another point that is being forced upon my attention. However unwilling I was to recognise it in such vivid colours in the past, I can no longer conceal from myself that, without a Government that we could make and unmake as free peoples, we are bound to lose in the struggle in future. It is to that great object that all our energies have now to be bent. All talk of moderate and immoderate of extreme and mean in Indian politics has now no meaning for me. All must unite round this banner of Dominion Status and Dominion Status promptly. What do we hear from the representative of the British Power in India to-day? I do not envy Lord Reading and his task. I certainly do not believe that fate has been excessively kind to him in calling upon him Liberal as he is in politics, to go about the country on the eve of general election and tell people, "Your struggles for immediate constitutional advance will meet with *non possumus*. Elect therefore people who will be content to go on on the present footing." Well, he might say so, but the country has decided otherwise.

XMAS IN ENGLAND.

SHOPPING IN FULL SWING.

EXCEPTIONALLY HEAVY TRAFFIC.

OXFORD, Dec 24.

Exceptionally heavy traffic is already reported by railways and it is expected that with to-morrow's returns, a record will be established. Hotels at the seaside and country resorts are heavily booked and in London a big programme of festivities has been arranged at all the leading restaurants. Shopkeepers, who feared that the election would interfere with business, say that there has never been a Christmas season when buying was so evenly distributed over all the departments, and it is added that receipts are considerably in excess of those of last year.—B. O. W.

ENGLAND UNDER SNOW.

Owing to severe cold Mr. Lloyd George was unable to leave London for Criccieth on Sunday morning and has been compelled to remain at his Surrey residence over the week-end.—B. O. W.

GREEK KING WELCOMED AT BUKHAREST.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Bukharest.—The Greek King and Queen arrived here and were welcomed by the King and Queen of Rumania and members of Government with military honours.—Reuter.

AT SECUNDERABAD.

WARM RECEPTION TO ALI BROTHERS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 24.

There was an extra-ordinary scene at the Secunderabad railway station last evening when the Bombay mail arrived, conveying the Ali Brothers en route to Cocanada Congress. The platform was literally packed with an orderly but happy crowd of Mussalmans and Hindus waiting to give the Ali Brothers a welcome. As the train steamed in, terrific cheers were raised which the Ali Brothers acknowledged by waving their hands. It was impossible for many thousands to get anywhere near.

The Associated Press representative obtained a short interview with both the brothers and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu (who had travelled in the carriage from Begumpet.)

On Maulana Mahomed Ali being asked what he thought of the new Indian pact proposal, he said "I have not seen it, but I am like the *prima donna* putting on my powder and paint before I go before the footlights. I cannot say anything at present."

Maulana Shaukat Ali said "This warm reception proves that the people have not forgotten us."

Terrific cheers were given as the train proceeded.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu proceeds to Cocanada to-night.

HINDI SAHITYA SAMMELAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COCANADA, Dec. 23.

The All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan commenced sittings at 2 p.m. Seth Jamnalalji presided. Deshbhakta Venkatappah proposed Sethji President supported by Sjts. Jawaharlal Nehru, Sunderlal Prakasam and others. Jamnalalji read his brief address first and then read Babu Rajendraprasad's address. Certificates and 'savada' were presented to successful candidates. The Conference adjourned till tomorrow at 8 a.m. To-day's trains brought Mr. Yakub Hussein and a Tamil Nadu contingent of delegates.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Committee of Agriculturists of Cheshire and adjacent counties, presided over by Lord Lieutenant of Cheshire, met Sir Stewart Stockman when it was decided that the policy of slaughter in connection with the foot-and-mouth disease continue until January 1st. Numerous fresh outbreaks continue.—Reuter.

Sydney.—Sir Samfay Vincent Raven has been appointed to enquire into the railway administration in New South Wales.—Reuter.

The smoking aircraft registered in Britain and North Ireland wherever they be, and foreign aeroplanes when over Britain and North Ireland are prohibited under the Air Navigation Order coming into operation from January 1st.—Reuter.

Riga.—Rashol Nikov has arrived in Moscow from Kabul.—Reuter.

POONA & NATIONAL LEADERS.

ECHO OF MUNICIPAL ADDRESSES.

THREE MORE SUITS BY GOVT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 24.

In addition to the two suits already filed, the Government pleader on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council has filed three more suits in the District Court, Poona, against the individual members of the Poona City Municipality for the recovery of sums spent by the City Municipality by virtue of their votes in connection with the reception accorded to Mr. Gandhi in 1921, Mr. C. R. Das in 1922 and the marble statue of Lokamanya Tilak.

Great sensation prevails.

BOYCOTT OF EMPIRE GOODS.

POONA MUNICIPALITY'S DECISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 23.

The Poona City Municipality in its general meeting passed a resolution boycotting British Empire goods in connection with Municipal work.

LAND ACQUISITION AT CHINCHAWAD.

STRONG PROTEST FROM POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 23.

At a public meeting of Hindu citizens of Poona held under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar a resolution was passed condemning the proposed acquisition under the Land Asquisition Act of certain lands near Chinchawad for the exclusive benefit of a section, though educational institution. The lands, besides containing pasture lands set apart for the village people near by are the lands intended for the agriculture school of the New Samarth Vidyalaya and are hallowed and made holy by religious associations to Hindus, especially to the lacs of pilgrims to Pandharpur. Another resolution recommended the use of formal arbitration for the exchange of lands in this matter and actually named two arbitrators for the Hindus. Mr. Kelkar dwelt upon the feasibility as well as the desirability of the solution of this question by an *ad hoc* arbitration and condemned in scathing terms the application of the L. A. Act for the purpose.

BACK TO BARDOLI.

BORSAD AT COCANADA.

BY P. R. LELE.

Mahomed Ali and Rajagopalachar cried out "Back to Nagpur"; Lala Lajpatrai cried out "Back to Bardoli"; your Punjab correspondent cried out "Back to long-forgotten Calcutta." Mr. Bharucha now wants to do one better and cries out "Back to Work." One may be pardoned for smiling at this cry. It is not as if it is not the correct cry. The humour lies in Mr. Bharucha's failure to understand that "Back to Work" is the Major premiss assumbed by the protagonists both of "Back to Nagpur" and "Back to Bardoli." It is because Maulana Mahomed Ali came to the conclusion that it was the worklessness that brought about the weakening of the Congress and that it was necessary to put the people to work, that he trumpeted the cry "Back to Nagpur." Out of the same spirit Lalaji spoke "Back to Bardoli". Were it possible for Mr. C. R. Das to get over the pet aversion of Gandhi's "bungling", he should have cried "Back to Ahmedabad". All these cries presuppose the basis "Back to Work", but Mr. Bharucha thinks that he is expounding a new gospel and one may be pardoned for smiling at this attempt.

One really wonders whether Mr. Rajagopalachar understands the full import of the cry "Back to Nagpur." The "Bombay Chronicle" has done justice to that "cry". The Ali brothers seem to have grasped it. But Mr. Rajagopalachar appears to have taken it up merely to secure an alliance with Maulana Mahomed Ali. There is nothing immoral in such an alliance and for Mr. Rajagopalachar such a desire is honourable in view of the complete surrender into Maulana Mahomed Ali's hands which Mr. Rajagopalachar made of himself at Delhi. Quite moral and even honourable as this desire is, it has committed Mr. Rajagopalachar to a decision of which, it has to be suomitted, he has not understood the full import.

"Back to Nagpur" is different from "Back to the long-forgotten Calcutta" which has been voiced by the Punjab correspondent of this journal and which appears to be in the mind of Mr. Rajagopalachar "and party." Between Calcutta and Nagpur the elections had taken place. Between Delhi and Cocanada the elections have taken place. There was something approaching unanimity at Nagpur because "Councils" had gone behind. At Calcutta the Congress was firm and "Elections to the Councils" were boycotted. At Delhi, the Congress proved inane and "the elections" were participated in by Congressmen qua Congressmen. Both the boycott of elections by Congressmen in 1920 and the participation in 1923 have been the result of Congress decisions. However much the Delhi compromise may be deplored, it stands as a fact. Even the wrong "title" stands, howsoever much thinkers of exactitude may deplore it. At Nagpur the Congress had put "Council elections" behind. If Mr. Rajagopalachar understands the import of "Back to Nagpur", he will have to be ready to put the Councils behind at Cocanada, irrespective of whether they have been boycotted or participated in, the participations having been with the express permission of the Indian National Congress in special session. Is Mr. Rajagopalachar prepared to put the Council behind? Is he prepared for the course pointed in the editorial columns of "The Chronicle" viz. "that the word 'Councils' shall not even once be mentioned at Cocanada"? If the Council-party take an offensive attitude and attempt to commit the Indian National Congress to cooperation with them in their Council activities, in that case Mr. Rajagopalachar will certainly have both the right and the duty to fight the question tooth and nail. He may, then, go to the length of asking the delegates to revoke the Delhi resolution. But he cannot take the initiative which the Council-boycott party have submitted to the Council party. That is the course binding on Mr. Rajagopalachar after he has taken up the cry "Back to Nagpur." I do not, at all, sympathise with the slogan "Bury the Council controversy." I am definitely of opinion that the controversy is very much alive I am further of opinion that the unityhunters are going to keep it alive. It is a vital matter, and cannot be buried. What I do say is that, having uttered "Back to Nagpur" Mr. Rajagopalachar has lost the initiative in respect of the Councils "Controversy" which is now in the hands of the "Council party". To make my point cleared, I shall cite the case of the Government of India during the months of the Prince of Wales's visit and after Chauri Chaura. When the Government of Lord Chelmsford issued their famous resolution against Mahatma's movement, they had the initiative in their hands. After the application of the Acts of 1908, they lost it and surrendered it to the people. Had the people kept to the standard of non-violence set by Mahatma, Government could never have regained it. But stars were in their favour, Chauri Chaura outrages took place and initiative was restored to the Government. How much stagnation has come in the country after that, every one of us knows. To give another instance: In the Gurukah Bagh struggle, the initiative was—even on the admission of the London "Times"—in the hands of the Akalis, and Government had to find out means of extricating themselves from the embarrassing situation which they found themselves in. This time, the Sikh leaders having decided to defend themselves in Courts, the initiative has gone into the hands of the Government. With the Congress, the Council boycott party have—in the same manner—lost the initiative in the matter of Councils. They can never regain it by running after it. It will have to be regained by working in another direction. For this

(Continued on page 8.)

QUESTIONABLE POLICE TACTICS.

RAPIDLY DEVELOPING SITUATION.

SATYAGRAH CAMPAIGN IN BORSAD.

BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.

BORSAD, Dec. 21.

Borsad irresistibly reminds me of the stirring days of Bardoli. The Satyagraha Camp of Borsad which is the headquarters of the No-tax movement is a place of ceaseless activity and a rendezvous of leaders from Gujarat and workers and volunteers in the Taluka. Darbar Shree Gopaldas Desai, the ex-ruler of Dhasa, is the President of the Satyagraha Committee and the moving spirit of the whole movement. I have seldom met a man more democratic in his outlook, and sociable and friendly in his manners. When I reached the Camp the Darbar Shree made me acquainted with the whole struggle and gave me details of the latest reports he had received from the Satyagraha centres of the Taluka. These are ten in all and each of them is in charge of a responsible and tried worker who has to his credit years of national service. Nothing impressed me more in the beginning than the unshaken confidence of Mr. Gopaldas in the lofty character of the movement and its final triumph. "It is a movement for the assertion of the elementary political rights of every self-respecting Indian", he declared; and proudly pointed to the unity maintained even by the most backward villages, inhabited chiefly by Dharalas who have been classed by the Government as a "criminal tribe." "I have the latest reports from several villages in my hand and I can assure you that barely Rs. 700 have been paid after the 2nd of December when the Borsad Conference decided to take up the non-payment movement. You can just imagine what that means when you know that the amount fixed by the Government to be recovered is no less than Rs. 2,40,000. The Government officers with the help of the handy punitive police are leaving no stone unturned to recover the amount imposed upon the Taluka. They have visited all the fourteen villages of the Anand Taluka on which the penalty has been fixed and nearly 25 villages of Borsad. But they have not succeeded in recovering the tax. I have been insisting upon the people, the bulk of whom are backward and illiterate Dharalas being non-violent. Absolute non-violence and unity will succeed in the end", concluded the Darbar Sahib.

THE ORGANISATION.

I have secured figures of the taxes so far realised, the number of volunteers working in villages, the articles attached and the amount recovered by the police. The Taluka has been divided into 10 divisions, each in charge of a responsible worker who is assisted by a few more volunteers whose work includes the No-tax propaganda, the essential requirement of non-violence in the struggle and the popularisation of Khadi. The volunteers receive instructions from the Head Office which has acquired in Mr. Lallubhai Lakhmidas, a Secretary, who, in his simplicity, selflessness and unassuming industry, is hard to beat. Reports of work and of the police attachment of articles are sent to every village with directions as to how the people should behave in any crisis. Durbar Shree Gopaldas and his untiring wife Srimati Bhakti Lakshmi, and the old and inspiring Mohanlal Pandya rush off to any village which is reported to be visited by the police. Their work mainly consists in calming down the people if they are excited while their cherished articles of property are attached, buffaloes which the villagers value only next to their children are taken away, vessels and corns removed. The number of volunteers so far enlisted, excluding some of the chief workers, is about 35. The Darbar Shree thinks that the quota of 125 volunteers whom he wants will be complete by the beginning of next month. Students have begun to come here owing to the Christmas vacation.

THE PEOPLE'S STAND.

The people of the whole Taluka are surprisingly united. I had never dreamt that unity of purpose and determination could be attained to this extent among the backward classes. I cannot exhaust all the reasons for the united stand the people are making in opposition to the tax demand. While some feel that the Government have done them an injustice and humiliated them in the eyes of India for no fault of theirs. The Dharalas, Vagharies, Dheds and other low class people are admittedly too poor to pay the tax which is no less than Rs. 2-7-0 per adult including the women, the old and the infirm. The latter are incapable of paying the amount which in case of certain families amounts to Rs. 10 to Rs. 16. All their worldly belongings would hardly fetch the amount. Still the pressure brought to bear upon these people is incredibly severe. I have just heard an account of the *zapti* in the village of Vasna, where officers with an escort of 35 policemen rushed into a Dhedwara, but despite their efforts failed to get anything more than a brass pot, as all the huts were closed prior to the police arrival. Even the *tongawala* who fetched me to the Camp declared that no matter even if his horse was attached he would not pay the "Jazia" tax. The Mahomedans, whose number is considerable in Borsad town, are one with the Satyagrahis and a Mahomedan gentleman who met me on the way and who approached me on seeing my Khadi dress told me the Mahomedans were all determined against payment. "Shaukat Ali Saheb told us the other day that we must do as Vallabhbhai bids us to do and the word of Shaukat Ali Saheb is law to us." Women are seen to play an active part in all the villages. It is they who have confronted the police and the officials and it is they who have acknowledged in a splendid manner the services of the volunteers. Wherever the Satyagraha volunteers have gone they have been warmly received and the expenditure of the centres borne by the villagers themselves. Communal bodies or panchas have passed resolutions strictly forbidding the members from paying the punitive tax, laying down that those who pay it will be visited with a fine of Rs. 5 and those who purchase any article secured by the Government in attachment will be fined Rs. 101. The Visalad, Dasalad and a few other Bania communities are among those who have extended their support to the Satyagrahis. The Patels and Ravanies of a number of villages have refused to have anything to do with the Government officers in so far as their collection of punitive taxes is concerned. Such incidents are reported from the villages of Anklav and Sunav.

ATTACHMENT METHODS.

The movement has its humour of a nature to appeal to those who are acquainted with rural life and rural habits. As soon as the villagers learn that the police are coming or see them from distance, a drum—the beating of which reminds an Indian student of the Pindharis of the last century—is beaten and all doors are instantly closed. The poor officers with their troop of police, thus baffled return to their headquarters, or repair to a neighbouring village where they get the same reception. There are reports that in several villages the Fojdar, Mamlatdar or some other high officer could not get even water to drink. The Police, and the officials too are not devoid of guile when they find the villagers have been a match for them, they order the sepoys to reach the town before the dawn. The policemen, each in front of a house in the village, step into the house as soon as the door is opened and seize hold of some article for attachment.

In several cases, I am told, the articles are taken without either passing a receipt or making an inventory and agriculturists are also threatened with the confiscation of their property. There are cases on record in which the attachment officer does not know to whom the particular article belongs and it has been taken possession of merely to recover the amount from the village if not from an individual. The articles, corns and clothes thus gathered are carried on to the village chowki by the policemen themselves, as the Patels and the Ravanias, in many cases, have declined to take a hand in the attachment business. I was told that the following conversation passed between the Deputy District Collector and a villager of Bocharan. The Saheb said that the village people must pay the taxes as the Government's orders must be obeyed. The villagers very politely replied that the Police were incapable of protecting them and re-inforced his contention by citing an incident which happened on the 10th inst. when a police party from Somel was mistaken by the punitive police of Bocharan for a gang of dacoits. The Bochanan policemen closed their doors and refused to supply the party with cartridges. It took the Gomel police a lot of pains to convince the protectors thus entrenched that they were not dacoits. There are villages—for instance, Napa and Gopalpara, where no servant has been found to bring the attached articles to Borsad for sale. Yesterday a cart-owner who was coming to Borsad from Agas was met by some policemen. The latter asked the cart driver to carry two boxes of theirs to Borsad for a payment of two annas and sugested that he should purchase some eatables. While he was gone from the market, they loaded the cart with the attached articles and drove it straight to Borsad. The poor cart driver came to Darbar Shree complaining of his treatment. I have been told of unginned cotton bundles having been seized so much as without enquiring as to the name of the owner.

NON-VIOLENCE.

All the revenue and police officers including the Collector are concentrated in Borsad, leaving aside their regular work. The Palidars and the Dharalas are known from time immemorial as a very brave race who never put up with insult. Crime in the taluka, or for the matter of that in Kaira District, is higher than elsewhere, which makes their eager adoption of non-violence a striking tribute to the power of Mahatma's teaching. Even thus there are no workers in the taluka who do not realise the difficulties, or who minimise the danger; but they all agree in this opinion that the Dharalas or Patidars will stick resolutely to the directions of their leaders. I have noticed that a Dharala, in appearance, constitution and build, differs as much from the humble looking peasant of Bardoli as a man bred in the mountains differs from one living in the plains. He has a truculent air and bear with him an atmosphere of self-assertion which the Gujarati peasant lacks. The Dharalas and Patidars are pledged to remain faithful to Darbar Shree who commands here an intense devotion of which a man from Bombay can have but a faint idea. The ways of the police are dark and the "Forced Labour" problem has obtained a recrudescence which was not apprehended. It should, however, be admitted that since the appearance of khadi clad volunteers on the horizon of the villages many of the sufferings of the village folks have disappeared. Still the presence of the punitive police, which was useless to guard the villages from marauding plunderers, is bitterly resented by the people.

MR. VALLABHBHAI'S CHALLENGE.

In a lecture he delivered at Bhetasi before he left for Bombay Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel declared:—

"If the Government would withdraw from this taluka I promise to capture the dacoits within 15 days from to-day. Whence have they sprung? They are, afterall, our countrymen. As long as the Police is impotent they will plunder us. We shall have to summon requisite courage and fearlessness should we think of escaping from their danger."

The Police have been baffled by the dacoits and a gang of them have been infesting the taluka for half a dozen years. If a few dacoits are captured others spring up and the trade of plunder and highway looting goes on as merrily, openly and in broad day light as a Bania's trade in jewarry and candy; and no one the worse for it but the poor villagers who are buffers between the marauders, plunderers and an unsympathetic Government. "Who can save us from this?" Was their cry and to their joy the White Cap has befriended them. The insistence with which the leaders are incalcating the principle of non-violence is noteworthy. I quote the following from a bulletin issued over the signature of Mr. Gopaldas Desai.

"Do not interfere in the work of the police. Do not get infuriated or excited even when your dearest articles are attached. No dharies or sticks are to be used in this movement of Satyagrah. This is to be particularly borne in mind. The key of our success lies in absolute control over thought, word and action." After my investigations and close contact with a large number of workers and people I have come to the conclusion that there is not a man or woman in Borsad who does not regard the poll-tax as an outrage on his or her self-respect.

SENSATION IN BORSAD.

POLICE FORCE CONCENTRATED

(By our Special Representative.)

BORSAD, Dec. 22.

A number of policemen have been brought from surrounding villages and concentrated in Borsad. The townspeople apprehend that the attachment work will be taken up in the town itself. Yesterday evening saw no new development. The officers may think of trying the Borsad people to-day.

"OPPRESSIVE AND IMPOLITIC"

AN M. L. C. ON PUNITIVE POLICE.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai, Member of the Bombay Council from Kaira visited Borsad yesterday and was the guest of the Satyagrah Camp for the night. He had seen the Collector and the D. S. P. before he returned to the Camp in the evening. He told me in the course of conversation that the practices resorted to by the police to recover the tax were nothing short of oppression in his opinion, and he considered the imposition of the fine impolitic and and unwise on the part of Government. "The *morale* of the Police in Kaira has degenerated since a very long time," he continued and suggested to me some ways in which it might be restored. The Government, in his opinion, have failed to deal with the Dharalas in a proper way with the result that dacoities have become more numerous than was the case some years ago.

THE ISSUE AT BORSAD.

The "Hindu" writes:—

Our Bombay Correspondent's message, which we publish elsewhere, throws some light on the degree of popular indignation which has been roused by the action of the Bombay Government in imposing a punitive police on Borsad, a taluk in that well-known district of our sister presidency, namely, Kaira. We are not surprised at the growing volume of public discontent against the measure. Just consider the facts. Two villages in Borsad, Khadana and Jogun, happened to be the unhappy victims to the hostility of the villagers to them or dacoits, headed by two notorious men, Ghulab Rajah and Babar. The police could not get at these men after months of futile endeavour. They at once concluded that their inability to get at these criminals was due to the hostility of the villagers to them or at any rate their apathy in the matter. "The villagers refused us adequate help; hence our failure"—such became the excuse to cover up lack of grit, detective ability and resourcefulness. The Police straightaway demanded the quartering of punitive police on the village at its expense and an obliging Government forthwith acceded to the demand. For months, it would appear, the poor people of these two villages paid the tax with no relief at all from the terrorism of the dacoits. And, when the period for which the force had been sanctioned expired, the question whether the force should be continued was raised. The immediate revenue and magisterial authority of the place, the mamlatdar, wrote against its continuance. He pointed out the inability of the people to continue to pay the tax. The throwing of "any more burden", he wrote to the District Magistrate in February last, "is likely to drive most of the backward classes to despair and induce them to leave the villages. In recovering last year's fasla, we experienced a lot of trouble, not because they are contumacious, but because they are too poor to pay the head tax." The Collector himself goes on to add that the punitive police were not of any earthly use in putting down crime and that in spite of their costly presence, day-light murders were committed under their very nose. Holding these views, however, he came to very strange conclusions. He recommended that, instead of the two villages alone being penalised, the whole taluka should be and that a very strong additional police should be quarterised on all the villages of Borsad at a cost of nearly Rs. 2½ lakhs at the expense of the people—all the adult population, men and women, being compelled to contribute the tax! The Government accepted these proposals, although among the population of a lakh and a half of Borsad, none could be found either to demand the additional police or to support it. To the misfortune of the depredations of the dacoits was added the misfortune of the threats and worse of the tax-gatherer and the dangers resulting from the obtruding presence of an unwanted punitive police. The Borsad people begged, they implored Government, to have mercy on them and let them alone, but the Government persisted in their course. The people adduced strong evidence to prove their *bona fides* as regards helping the police without result. It is obviously the the duty of the Government to protect peaceful citizens without loading extra burdens on them; and, although most of the people belong to a class—the Dharalas—dubbed "a criminal tribe," it is not alleged they are not peaceful. Consider what would have been the case of Malabar at the time of the Moplah rebellion if the cost of the military were exacted from her by means of a punitive tax. In what way is the case at Borsad different. The Borsad Satyagrahis hold that such is the position and hence their refusal to pay taxes. What is the justification of Government in persisting in their course? The issue raised in the struggle is very important, namely, if it is the duty of a peaceful local population to shoulder the burdens of measures of "protection" which they do not require and which, it is found, are not due to any inclination on their part to offend the King's Peace. It deserves to be carefully considered by the public at large.

HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,— No one with humanitarian instinct will but regret the rowdyism caused at the public meeting re Cow Protection organized by the Bombay Humanitarian League. The problem of Cow Protection has been agitating the minds of all same Indian leaders for years past, most of whom have always been misunderstood. But, if we want to proceed with the sacred mission of protection of cow, we must proceed cautiously and in a businesslike fashion—I mean, we must try to take into account all factors, including the greatest one, namely, that there is a great majority of people around us who eat beef. If we want that a particular section should discontinue eating beef, we can better appeal to them on economic and humanitarian principles than the religious ones. It's no use telling the Mahomedan that cow shoould be protected because the Hindu worships her. Really speaking a human being whether Hindu or Mahomedan always very nearly worships all articles animate or inanimate, that are helpful to him in his everyday life. When I was a little imp I read in our vernacular reading series that an Arab who had almost settled the bargain of his horse, and received cash for same shed tears on counting the coins, which he threw off to the purchaser and went home with the animal, which he loved so much. I mean we should strike at the root of the problem rather than hold meetings, exhort Mahomedans to stop Cow-Killing and invite rowdyism. I am a Hindu and yet I do not understand why cow alone should be protected. I believe that human beings are *not* born to eat flesh and I am of strong belief that every animal and bird and insect should be left unmolested, so long as society is not molested by them. And, that is the point that I would like the Humanitarian League to take up. If I have understood the aims and objects of the League aright I think the League ought to take up the saving not only of cows, but buffaloes and other cattle and poultry—big and small—and aye human beings too! I remember when the League was under the able guidance of Mr. Horniman and when Mr. Nanavaty was its Secretary, it used to organise relief for famine-stricken and destitute people. May I know from the present office bearers of the Institute what they have done after the departure of these selfless workers? We have terrible famines in Northern and Southern India and we see almost every day destitute people going about and dying miserably in a city like Bombay. I want to know what has been done in regard to them. There were too magazines ably conducted to propogate the views and ideas of the League to English and Gujerati knowing people but for the last two years those too have ceased publication. The world is progressing, but the Humanitarian League alone instead of adding new strings to its bow must cut off even the old ones! I remember till two years ago every time leaders gathered together at Congresses and Conferences, the Humanitarian League used to organise Conferences and take their counsel in regard to now best to propagate their views, since the Congress is the only National organization and since people of all creeds and religions gather in regard to its session I had not expected any body of sane and business-like people to miss the opportunity of pushing their ideas. But, evidently, the present office-bearers of the League do not think there is any world outside the four walls of their offices in Zaveri Bazar! So much for the present. Thanking you Sir,—

Yours, etc.

WAYMAN.

BACK TO BARDOLI.

Continued from page 7.)

purpose, the proper and effective thing would be to follow Mahatma.

When Mahatmaji found that Congressmen had lost the initiative, he cried "halt" at once. He believed that an unequal fight as the Indians were waging it was possible for them to win it with the initiative in their hands. With the initiative lost, the fight was lost. He ordained, therefore, that steps should be taken to strengthen the people and to prepare the people for a long-drawn intense struggle as against the electric struggle that was cut in embryo at Chauri Chaura. That ordinance of Mahatma Gandhi is summed up in the word "Bardoli." To-day .. will be found to be equally effective not only in securing the purpose for which Mahatma promulgated but also in securing the initiative in respect of the Council controversy to the Council-boycot party. "Back to Bardoli" is, therefore, the cry which Mr Rajagopalachar should take up and if he takes it up, he will have a powerful leader and ally in Lala Lajpatrai. Even the Ali brothers will support the cry "Back to Bardoli". These are all matters to be considered by the "Constructive" party. They do not concern the "Obstruction" party otherwise called the "Swaraj Party" or the "Centre" Party or the "indeterminate party." Even out of these three, these considerations are the least concerned with the indeterminates. If all these twenty-two months have been wasted, the credit or discredit goes to the "indeterminates" or the "Janusfaced". They go by the name "Centre Party." There are some who call themselves "no-changers" (I am downright prochanger) but are with the Centre Party. For want of a better title, I shall call them the "Indeterminates." To these two classes it is necessary to address the cry "Back to Work" and Mr. Bharucha is the fittest person to address these two classes. Had he addressed his letter to these two classes, I should not have written all this. Since he has, however chosen to address all his countrymen and since I am his countryman, I have had to write. "Back to Work" is the cry to be addressed to the Centre Party and the "indeterminates." To those who have already decided to work and at whose unwritten leadership stands Mr. Rajagopalachar, the cry to be addressed is "Back to Bardoli."

What is absolutely necessary to avoid is going back to Gaya and the aftermath of Gaya for both of which the Centre Party and the "Indeterminates" are entirely responsible. Put off all talk or "Civil Disobedience" of an aggressive character to a later date. The Congress organisation must of course be strengthened. But the craze to enlist volunteers with the avowed object of starting Civil Disobedience of an aggressive character at an early date should be abandoned. Funds are absolutely necessary but funds have a knack of exceeding like the horizon when you run after them. Put in work and funds will come. In Bernard Shaw's play called the "Doctor's Dilemma" there is a famous Doctor who is called "B.B." His one prescription against a variety of ailments is "strengthen the phagocites." This is nothing but a Shavian paraphrase of the great doctrine of non-co-operation "Resist not evil, but improve thyself." Let us for some time give up all talk of boycotts—or to be more exact—of aggressive activities for boycotts. Let us turn to set our own house to order. Let us even beware of the boycotts which Mr. C. R. Das has chosen to dangle before us.

How is then the principle of non-violent non-cooperation, verbally affirmed even at Delhi, to be really reaffirmed at Cocanada? To this question my answer is "Borsad." The question of questions to-day is "What is the Nation going to do for Borsad"? Here the initiative is in the hands of the people. Here the movement is esentially a village movement. Government have given all possible provocation. The refusal to pay a punitive impost is cardinally different from a refusal to pay an ordinary tax. Government are entirely in the wrong from a moral point of view, because they are punishing an aggrieved and suffering community for the failure of Government's paid agents. At the bar of morality, Government stands condemned without single extenuating circumstance. The innocent and courageous people are stancing their ground with a grim determination and, thus, hold the keys of the situation. Are the Indian National Congress to assemble at Cocanada not going to help to carry this struggle even as the whole nation was going to carry the struggle to be started in Bardoli Taluka by Mahatma? The two principal lieutenants of Mahatma viz Vallabhbhai Patel and Abbas Tyabji have generaled the campaign. What is the Congress going to do?

That is not all. The gravamen of the charge made by the Government against the people of Borsad is that they refuse to co-operate with the Govrrnment in an active manner. To quote from Mr. Jennings's letter published in "The Chronicle" of 22nd instant. "In other countries the efficiency of the police is based on the willing co-operation of the public and it is only when the public has neither the will to support the police, nor the courage to help itself that the efforts of the police are frustrated..... While its (of the disorder) continuance can no less definitely be referred to the apathy and pusillanimity of the remainder." How far these accusations are correct on the facts has been shown by men like Vallabhbhai and Mahadevbhai. For the purposes of this article, it is not necessary for me to go into that question What I do want to emphasise is that the very right to non-cooperate is threatened and people are being mulcted for exercising the right to non-cooperate voluntarily or compulsorily. Mr. Gennings conveniently forgets that when the Government is alien, the position is morally different from that in self-governing countries. Are the Indian National Congress going to forget that? What is the use of affirming the principle of non-cooperation, if the Congress looks with unconcern at this deadly fight for the right to non-cooperate? If this Verdun is lost, how is the national effort going to be continued? At Borsad the very vitals of the Indian National Congress are touched and cleverly attacked. Borsad and Bardoli become, therefore, the two things that must receive the first place in the hearts of all the delegates at Cocanada.

NATIONAL PACT.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S DISAPPROVAL.

(Associated Press.)

BENARES, Dec. 24.

Interviewed by the representative of the "Aj", this morning, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya expressed his strong disapproval of the action of the Bengal Swaraj Party and the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee in settling among themselves the principles of a national pact between Hindus and Mussalmans which though evidently meant for Bengal alone must affect the relations of Hindus and Mussalmans in all parts of India without waiting for the discussion of proposals either at Congress or a special conference of representatives of all provinces. That act on had induced the prospects of a fair consideration of even the draft of a Pact which Lala Lajpatrai and Dr. Ansari had prepared in consultation with some leading Hindus and Mussalmans after months of consideration. In Panditji's opinion, in the circumstances of the situation, it would be wise not to discuss the proposed Pact at the forthcoming Congress but to postpone it till a conference specially convened for the purpose met at Delhi or Allahabad.

"A PREMATURE DISCUSSION."

Pandit Malaviya has sent the following telegram to the Chairman of the Reception Committee at Cocanada:—"Thanks for telegram. Much regret shall not be able to attend Congress this year. Earnestly pray its proceedings may be harmonious, its decisions conducive to the best interests of the Motherland. As regards the National Pact in my opinion Congress should consider it only after it has been discussed by a special conference of representatives of Hindus, Mahomedans and other important communities at Delhi or Allahabad. Its discussion at the forthcoming Congress will be premature and likely to increase the difficulties which beset the question.—Malaviya."

NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Dec. 24.

Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the President elect of the National Liberal Federation of India arrives here to-morrow morning and arrangements are being made by the Reception Committee to accord a fitting reception at the railway station.

The Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri accompanied by the Karnatak and Sangli delegates arrives from Bangalore on the 26th morning.

Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer and Mr. G. A. Natesan from Madras and a number of delegates from Sivaganga and Andhra are expected on the 26th. The proceedings commence at 3 p.m., on Wednesday.

Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru will stop at the Servants of India Society during his stay here.

PUNJAB COUNCIAL.

The following non-officials have been appointed to the Punjab Legislative Council, viz.:—

Mr. C. A. Owen and Lieut.-Col. D. M. Davidson to represent the European and Anglo-Indian community.

Mr. Ernest Maya Das to represent the Indian Christian community.

Hony. Captain Ajab Khan to represent the Punjab Officers and Soldiers of His Majesty's Indian Forces.

Sir Gopal Das Bhandari (General).
Syed Mohdi Shah of Gojra (General).
Sardar Jowahir Singh of Mustafabad (General).

G. M. VIDYALAYA EXAMINATIONS.

The following are the names of the passed students in the Terminal Examination of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Bombay:—

5th Year Senior:—(1) Dosibai Wadia, (2) Parashram Sitaram Garge, (3) Shamrao Shivram Kulkarni.

4th Year Senior:—(1) Ramkrishna Gangadhar Joshi, (2) Yasmin Sarveer.

3rd Year Senior:—(1) Dina Framroz Gandhi, (2) Temina Engineer, (3) Freni Sunnawalla, (4) Pirojbai Patel, (5) Shankar Vasudeo Dhole, (6) Mani Sunnawala, (7) Sushila Devi.

1st Year Senior:—(1) Alu Karani, (2) Dina Engineer, (3) Prabhakar Govind Bhagvat, (4) Alu Jafarabadwala, (5) Anandrao Gajanan, (6) Mansukhlal, (7) Waman Ganesh Risbud, (8) Dhanlaxi, (9) Narayan Hari Natu, (10) Bhujang Shriniwas Rao, (11) Banu Engineer, (12) David.

Primary:—(1) Maltibai Balaji Navalkar, (2) Chandra Shankar R. Vaidya, (3) Manjulabai Pandya, (4) Krishna Manjir, (5) Chimanlal Nagardas, (6) Satyendra Deo, (7) K. R. Pimpalkar, (8) Balkrishna Raghunath Phadake, (9) Nanakchand Devidas, (10) Rajnath, (11) Vinayak R. Prabhu, (12) Abasbhai Tayabali, (13) S. D. Karnelis, (14) S. H. Bengrul, (15) Shah Vasantlal Panachand.

Dilruba 4th Year:—(1) Dosabhai Wadia, (2) Dinbai Gandhi.

Dilruba 1st Year Senior:—(1) Tarabai Motilal, (2) B. S. Rao.

Dilruba 1st Year:—(1) Radhabai, (2) Manjulabai, (3) Alu Jafrabadwala, (4) Manjula Devi.

Dilruba Primary:—(1) Dhansukhlal, (2) Ganesh Govind Ghodake.

Violin Primary:—(1) Lilawati, (2) Lalitabai Panimangrule

1st Year Tabla:—Yeshwant K. Padhye.

Harmonium Primary:—(1) Chimanlal Nagardas, (2) Prabhakar G. Bhagwat, (3) Pushpadul Mangaldas, (4) Nanakchand Devidas, (5) Abdul Hussein, (6) Champaklal Maganlal, (7) Gokuldas Kanji, (8) Mirabai Bijur, (9) Sakharlal Chunilal, (10) Krishna Mani, (11) Gulabchand Maniklal.

INDIAN STATES

BY G. R. ABHYANKAR.

II.

So far as the change of direct relations is concerned the attitude of the central Government seems to be to reduce the machinery of supervision. It is unnecessarily reduplicated at present; and if this policy is rigidly carried out it will bring about considerable reduction in the expenditure of the Political Department. And *this seems* to be the direct gain. With a view to appreciate the result of this change it is necessary to understand the quadrangular character of the problem of Indian States. The Government wants to exploit all the resources of the Indian States for advancing Imperial interests. They want to honour the Indian Princes by conferring honours on them and by giving them prominance in matters where their vital interests are not at stake. They want to use them so far as they can promote the solidarity of this Empire. They do not want to interfere in their internal affairs. They do not care for the interests of the subjects of the Indian States. The advancement of the Indian States is left solely to luck and time. They avow their conviction that the process at work in British India cannot leave the States untouched and must in time affect even those whose ideas and institutions are of the most conservative and feudal character. But Government are determined not to accelerate the growth of the Constitutional reform in Indian States by taking any initiative in this matter.

The white Brahmins

The political officers who form the second important element in the solution of this problem desire the perpetuation of the present system as it provides sweet pastures for their kith and kin. They are averse to any ideas of constitutional progress and are only too witting to stamp out any agitation in Indian States in this respect. They, however, do not want any interference with the orders which they issue to the Indian Princes in the name of advice. The Provincial Governments till now did interfere with the orders issued by the political officers to the Indian Rulers. The Department is manned almost by military officers and they chafe under any restraint exercised over them. By reason of the direct relations this impediment of the local Governments would be removed. By the present arrangements they would be directly under the Political Department of the Central Government. The politicals in India have formed a caste of white Brahmins as rigid as that of the brown Brahmins of ancient India. In the eyes of this Department the man on the spot reigns supreme. Each one of them is anxious to uphold the prestige of his brother officer in the Department and the member of this service feels quite secure in all his doings and in all his vagaries so far as they are connected with the Indian States. Mr. Thompson clearly admitted that it is true too that Government cannot always intervene even in cases which come to its notice. He also conceded that he could not deny the charge that there is good deal of oppression and misrule in some of the Indian States. If the supreme Government feels this helplessness and is not ashamed to own it what hope there is for the betterment of the subjects of the Indian States? With the consciousness of the helpless condition of the Government of India why should not the political officers behave in an high handed and overbearing manner? Imbued with the ideas of upholding the prestige of their class, they are autocratic in their behaviour towards the States. This change therefore is looked upon with great satisfaction by the political officers.

The Attitude of Rulers.

The third factor in this problem is that of the Rulers of Indian States. They want to be free from the domination of the political officers. They hope that the system of direct relations will bring them closer to the Government of India and will thus indirectly lessen the rigour of the Political Department. In this as I have shown above they would be sadly disappointed. The pinpricks of the politicals would be still more irritating and exasperating when this change is effected. Their representations would receive no heed in the event of this change. In the face of the avowed policy of the Political Department very few of the Indian Princes will muster courage to oppose the wishes of their immediate political superior. It is, however, a matter of great pity that these results are not anticipated by the Princes who are very solicitous about direct relations. The second object of the Indian Rulers in coveting this honour of direct relations is the desire to rule in an autocratic manner in their own States. Autocracy is really contagious in its effects. An autocratic political would allow an Indian Prince to be still more autocratic in his own territory. He would encourage an Indian Ruler in his attempts to put down constitutional agitation in his State. He would be supremely indifferent if a Ruler imprisons his subject without trial. He would not enact very high standards of justice and efficiency in the administration of a State and would never encourage the growth of democratic institutions in the State. The Princes therefore hope that direct relations will strengthen their hold upon their own subjects and offer no impediments to their despotic rule. This is the sole reason why the Indian Princes are craving for this change. The present system of supervision by local Governments interfered with the autocratic powers both of the political and the Ruler of an Indian State. Many Princes of the Southern Maratha States will bear out the truth that the Bombay Government have on many occasions set aside the advices given by the political officers. The head of a Provincial Government like the Governor occupies a position entirely different from that of a Political Officer. In the first place the Governor is not easily accessible to the Princes as the political officer is. The Governor has manifold duties and his time and attention are occupied by various other subjects. The political department engages him for a very short time. In the case of a political officer he has no other duties. His sole business is his relations with the rulers of the States. He is accessible at any time. Secondly the Governor cannot be easily propitiated. The Princes are required to dance attendance on him at various places of his capital as for instance Poona, Bombay and Mahabaleshwar in our Presidency. They have to respect the hobbies of an individual Governor. They have to contribute to and show sympathy with the various movements which a Provincial satrap starts in his own regime, with a view to ingratiate themselves with His Excellency. The Governor cannot every time visit each State as the political officer does. The Governor during his quinquennium scarcely visits the more important States more than once; and the smaller states, he never condescends to see at all. The occasions, therefore, of personal contact with the head of a Provincial Government, are few and far between and the chances of keeping him mightily pleased are very limited and entail extraordinary expenditure on the Rulers. In the case of a political officer he visits every State at least once a year. A Chief can see him at any moment. And being a comparatively smaller fry on the wheel of this large administration he can be easily propitiated. The Princes, therefore, consider that the process of keeping their immediate superiors contented would be easy and economically cheap if direct relations are established. There is a till stronger reason why the Princes seek this change. The head of a Presidency like Bombay is ordinarily a gentleman usually conversant with English public life. He has some amount of education and culture and is generally endowed with ideas of constitutional liberty. Of course the range of his vision varies with his political cult; but it can be said without fear of contradiction that the heads of Provincial Governments are far more progressive and advanced in their views than the politicals. They are amenable to the criticism of the Press. They are influenced by their colleagues of the Executive Council and they generally bear in mind the responsibility of their office and their position as the representative of the Crown. They are not side bound by the prestige of a department and they can bring to bear their mind on any question affecting the Indian State in a rational, just and sensible manner. Although technically they do not interfere in every affair of an Indian Ruler, they give him gentle hints to check misrule and administer sound advice in the interests of the people. This advantage would be entirely lost if direct relations without other changes in the Political Department are established.

The fourth factor.

And this is the reason why the fouth factor, namely, the subjects of Indian States look upon with dissatisfaction this contemplated change. The subjects would be deprived of even this distant hope of redress at the hands of local Government. It is impossible for them to approach the Central Government. Distance itself will make it almost impossible. 'Delhi Dur hai' would be realised by them every moment of their life. The Press in British India as it is, gagged by the Protection to Princes' Act of 1922 would not be of any help to them. There is no Press worth the name in any Indian State. The political officer would turn a deaf ear to any complaint made by them against the Ruler. They shall have to submit patiently to the despotic character of their Ruler without any hope of redress. With the mortification of subjection burning inside and with God above, they shall have to live miserable existence with an oblique eye to the progress in British India and the anxious hope of witnessing the dawn of responsible government or Swaraj established in British India on which alone will depend their ultimate redemption. The Government of India if they are introducing these relations in view of the progressive development of constitutional reforms in British India cannot keep quiet without the inevitable sequence of improving the Political Department, by Indianizing this service and by establishing an advisory Council consisting of the representatives of the subjects of Indian States, of the Rulers of Indian States and of the Government of British India to assist the deliberations and to control and guide the policy of the foreign and political department. Without these necessary safeguards the system of direct relations would be sheerly meaningless and would be fraught with dangerous consequences to the liberties of Indian State subjects.

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THE BENGAL PACT.

OPPOSITION AT A HINDUS' MEETING.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

A meeting of Hindus presided over by the Maharaja of Durbanga passed resolutions protesting against the Hindu-Muslim pact adopted by the Bengal Swaraj Party and declaring that no Legislative Council or political institution had authority to decide communal or religious matters.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal M.L.A. who was among the speakers considered that the pact struck at the very foundation of nation-building and he did not understand why the Swaraj Party sought to interfere with religious feelings. There was a considerable uproar when the speaker rose to oppose the resolution and he was forced to desist.

A RAILWAY COMPANY'S ENTERPRISE.

ARRANGEMENT FOR POSTERS OF PLACES AND INDUSTRIES.

OXFORD, Dec. 24.

An interesting step forward in the industrial world has been taken by the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company who have commissioned seventeen eminent members of the Royal Academy to design posters of places and industries on their own lines. Many of these posters are nearing completion. Those who have been engaged on the work include most prominent British artists, such as Sir William Orpen and Augustus John.—B. O. W.

UNEMPLOYED IN ENGLAND.

A DECREASING NUMBER.

OXFORD, Dec. 24.

The Secretary to the Minister of Labour announced that the number of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain on December 17th was one million one hundred and thirty-seven thousand. This was over forty-three thousand fewer than in the preceding week and three hundred and forty-eight thousand and seventy-eight fewer than the figure reached on January first last.—B. O. W.

SOUTH AFRICA WANTS HER OWN NAVY

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Cape Town.—Speaking at a banquet given in the City Hall by the Mayor of the Corporation in honour of the officers of the visiting British squadron, and attended by Cabinet Ministers and others, Rear-Admiral Field declared that the existence of the Empire depended on sea-power and urged that South Africa should develop her own navy to defend her vital communications. He expressed the opinion that nothing smaller than a light cruiser was necessary.

Rear-Admiral Bentinck said he knew that the First Lord of the Admiralty was prepared to lend South Africa a light cruiser.—Reuter.

FRENCH DIRIGIBLE IN DANGER.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Paris.—Some anxiety has been felt with regard to the fate of the big French dirigible "Dixmude" with a crew of 40 which left Cuers aerodrome on Thursday on a 72 hour test cruise over Algeria. Subsequently it was ordered by the Ministry of Marine to return to France owing to strong west wind blowing off the coast of Algeria. The Ministry has now received a wireless message that the airship which is now over Golfe de Gabes, Tunis, is appealing for help. Three vessels have been despatched to the spot.—Reuter

A FAMOUS AYURVEDIC PHYSICIAN.

Pandit Thakur Datta Sharma, the renowned Ayurvedic physician of Northern India and the inventer of Amritdhara and Ashugari, is now in Bombay on a short visit. He will be available for consultation at the Sirdar Griha Hotel between 8 to 11 a.m. (S.T.)

THE ARAB QUESTION

(Continued from pag e6.)

Turkey, but England was regarded as a friend by the progressive Turks.

England's Oriental Policy.

It was in these circumstances that Midhat Pasha's constitution was proclaimed, as the result of pressure brought to bear by Turks upon the Sultan at the moment when a Conference of the Powers was sitting at Constantinople to devise still further measures for restricting Turkish sovereignty. The delegates regarded it as a joke. But the men who made it gave the most convincing proof of their sincerity in after years. Followed the Russo-Turkish war which went so ill for Turkey that a Russian army at San Stefano dictated terms to the Sultan. Then England intervened and saved the Turks. Disraeli openly proclaimed her faith in Turkey, and in the splendid future of Islam along the path of modern progress with Turkey at its head. His speeches caused great joy throughout the Muslim world, and in many Muslim countries, associations of enlightened men were formed to work along the lines which he had indicated. That was the beginning of the Pan-Islamic movement, which English statesmen now regard as something to be crushed at all costs. It is simply independent Muslim progress along Muslim lines, and it was to have been England's Oriental policy.

At the very time when Disraeli made those famous speeches which so pleased the East, the narrow "Christian" school in English politics had gathered strength sufficient to destroy his work. Gladstone had already written his Bulgarian pamphlets. The tolerance which made England a great Oriental power was soon to be replaced by the fanatic outlook which regards non-"Christians" as wicked and "Christians" as good, apart from test of conduct. After Disraeli's death this school of thought acquired a dominating influence in English politics. But the East for long was unsuspicious of the change. The Turks knew absolutely nothing of it, for as a nation they were cut off from intercourse with England for thirty years, because of Sultan Abdul Hamid's coup d'etat by which the Constitution was suspended and liberal ideas were made treasonable in the Turkish Empire. The Sultan was himself aware of it; he was aware of murderous fanatic hate surrounding Turkey; he knew, because the Czar had told him—and it was the reason of his coup d'etat, and studied despotism—that the one thing which the Powers would never tolerate was real progress on the part of Turkey; and he knew that England was no longer friendly. A frightened man, he turned to cruel despotism, trying to discipline the Muslims for the fight to come, doing his utmost to crush out progressive movements, and to cultivate extreme distrust of Europe.

For thirty years the groaning Turkish people thought of England as the friend of liberty and progress, and when they won their freedom they claimed England's friendship and demanded her protection as of right. They were thinking of the England of Disraeli, the England of Pitt, of Canning, and of Palmerston. They found themselves confronted by an England which cared nought for Muslim progress, may, which, for "Christian" reasons, was determined to prevent it. Thus England's Oriental policy of centuries was thrown away at the very moment of its bearing fruit, which fruit was rejected as a mere embarrassment to our relations with our great ally, the Czar.

Martyrdom of Turkey.

Everybody knows what followed, how England treated the hope of Muslim progress which had dawned in Turkey. But everybody does not know the anguish of despair, the prayers, the sympathy, with which the Muslim world has followed Turkey in her martyrdom, nor the impetus which that sympathy has given to the resolution to advance, in spite of Europe, along the path of modern progress which everybody now sees as the hope of El Islam, as Muslims, independent, upon Muslim lines. The Turks, whatever their short-comings, have preserved the hope of Muslim progress, which had long been founded upon Turkish independence. And the Muslim world adores them upon that account

England ought again to be the friend of Muslim progress, unless she will continue to belie her own ideals and history. It is a shame for her to seek to make Mecca the capital of Muslim civilisation instead of Constantinople, and to prefer an Arab to a Turk as the Khalifa of the Muslims. It is foolish, too, for the goodwill of the Muslims is the thing she should be trying to reconquer, and it is certain that if a plebiscite were taken even of the Arabic-speaking Muslims only on the point of who should be Khalifa, the huge majority of votes would go to Turkey. Among the British Muslims, who should be her chief concern, there is no division of opinion; they are all for Turkey. Our statesmen have to realise that Constantinople as the seat of a Khilafat which, being now freed from political entanglements, stands purely for the hope of Muslim progress is more dear than ever to the hearts of Muslims, who, being Muslims *must* resist at all costs *—even at the cost of temporary separation of* Mecca from the whole body of Islam, of which, and not of the Sharif, it is the lawful property. The talk of making the Hejjaz a member of the League of Nations, and of England making an alliance with it as a "kingdom," suggesting a desire to render permanent a situation which is causing such distress in the Islamic world, is so alarming that I do not care to dwell on it. I will only say that, England should religiously avoid the mere suspicion of direct political contact with Mecca or anything that would suggest that she is the protecting Power. She should leave the present situation to be dealt with by the Muslims helping them to carry out their decision when they reach one, should quash the League of Nations project summarily, and, giving up intrigues and interference at the hyper-sensitive religious centre of Islam, should resume her old position as the friend of Muslim progress, and take up once again the finest Eastern policy that any nation ever threw away to please an enemy

LABOUR SITUATION

JACOB SASSOON MILL STRIKE ENDS.

The labour situation caused by the lock out of the weavers of the Jacob Sassoon Mill happily terminated on Monday, thanks to the conciliatory attitude of the Agents of the Mill on the one hand and on the other the persistent efforts of Mr. Jhabwalla, the Honorary Secretary of the newly organised Mill Employees' Union, to get justice for the men with all the constitutional means from the Agents. A deputation consisting of the representatives of the Union headed by Mr. Jhabwalla waited upon the Agents on Sunday when the Agents convinced the deputation that the weavers' wages were in no way reduced and that their grievance was unjustified and unwarranted. After some discussion they came to the following mutual understanding:—

(1) The rates of wages of the weavers to be posted on the mill premises.

(2) The weaving department to be opened from Tuesday morning (to-day.)

(3) The Union members be not victimised in any way.

(4) The workmen to represent their grievances to the management direct instead of resorting to strike in future.

On Monday morning a meeting was called of the weavers of the Jacob Sassoon Mill, at the Workmen's Institute, Parel, when Mr. Jhabwalla explained the compromise arrived at with the Mill authorities and asked them if they approved of it. The men having agreed to it, they resolved to resume work from to-day.

So ends a chapter of the industrial dispute which would have otherwise developed into a large strike involving thousands of other workmen of the City. As the Christmas brought peace and goodwill for the mill operatives, it is hoped, the timely intervention of H.E. the Governor, whose intervention has been appealed to by the workmen of the Matunga workshops would to bring the same fruits of peace and good will for the 5,500 men now locked out of work.

BERAR RURAL BOARDS CONFERENCE.

MR. KHAPARDE ON RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION.

(Associated Press.)

YEOTMAL, Dec. 23.

The Fourth Berar Rural Boards Conference commenced proceedings in the Town Hall at Yeotmal yesterday at 2-30 p.m. About two hundred members hailing from all the four districts of Berar attended. Prominent among those present were, Rao Bahadur Narayan Rao Kelkar, late Minister of Education, Central Provinces, Rao Bahadur Brahma, Rao Bahadur Mahajani, Rao Bahadur Damle, Mr. Jatkar, Mr. Kane, M.L.C., Rao Saheb Katarni, Rao Saheb Khare, Mr. Pimprikar and others. A number of local officials and distinguished citizens were present.

Dr. Kane, Chairman, Reception Committee in his speech dealt with some of the topics that engaged the attention of the rural boards and outlined some of the outstanding features of the new law of district boards.

Rao Bahadur Brahma proposed the Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde to the chair. Rao Bahadur Mahajani, Mr. Pimprikar and Mr. Hood having supported, Hon'ble Mr. Khaparde took the chair amid loud acclamations.

The President alluded to the various stages of development through which the District Boards had passed and as regards the policy to be followed by the district boards, said "I think the late lamented Lokamanya Tilak put it tersely and in a manner more in consonance with my views as responsive co-operation. So I accepted it and would earnestly recommend it to you as the keynote of your policy." Concluding the President said "A better and more prosperous period is approaching and we may be fairly said to be on the borders of it. We must respond to our environment obeying the law of self-preservation and self-expression. Government is a part of the environment and to pretend not to take note of it or to try to set up a private Government parallel to it is not practical politics. Whatever else it may be, it is therefore our duty, gladly to accept and co-operate to make successful, everything that tends to promote or facilitate self-preservation and self-expression, no matter whether it proceeds from Government or people and oppose everything that leads the other way, irrespective of the source from which it proceeds."

Rao Bahadur Narayanrao Kelkar, late Minister of Education and local self-Government was then presented with an address of welcome by Rao Bahadur Damle on behalf of the members of the Joint Board and all members of the District and Taluka Boards.

Rao Bahadur Kelkar in reply detailed at some length his own ideas of running local bodies and acknowledged the sympathy and uniform support he derived from Berar members in the Legislative Council. Rao Bahadur Kelkar's speech was interspersed with cheers.

BENGAL GOVT.

LORD LYTTON'S IDEAL.

NOMINATION OF MINISTERS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

The Associated Press learns that the Governor has taken steps regarding the composition of the Government on both sides which are in conformity with the policy he has always pursued of treating the Government as a single unit and to giving to the whole administration the most responsible and representative character compatible with the present constitution. The impending retirement of the Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan from the Executive Council on January 16th would have necessitated the selection of a successor before the results of the elections were complete or their effect upon the composition of the Government on the Transferred side could be estimated. The Governor applied for temporary extension of the Maharaja's term and His Majesty the King accordingly has been pleased to retain the Maharaja as a member of the Governor's Executive Council until Government on both sides can be reconstructed.

After Mr. C. R. Das had explained that his party could not take office, the Governor invited Mr. B. Chakravarty, leader of the Independent Nationalist group, to become Minister in coalition with representatives of other groups in Council. Mr. Chakravarty, after consulting his followers agreed if the other Ministers were selected from his party. This proposal was not acceptable as the Independent Nationalists were not large enough to secure an independent majority and as the reasons given by Mr. Das for refusing office must necessarily also prevent his followers from supporting any ministers who tried to work within the present constitution. His Excellency was, therefore, obliged to select ministers from other groups in the Council and has appointed Mr. Surendranath Mullick to take charge of the Legal, self-Government and Public Health Departments and Maulavi A. K. Fazlul Haque temporarily of Education, Agriculture and Industries until the third Minister is appointed when the distribution of the portfolios will be reconsidered. The new Ministers will take over duties on January 2nd.

CANTONMENTS AND SADAR BAZARS.

SCHEME OF SEPARATION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 22.

The Government of India have, for some time past, been considering the question of separating large sadar bazars from cantonment areas in cases where these bazars have outgrown the military requirements and where their exclusion from the rest of the Cantonment area is geographically and administratively feasible. After consultation with the local Governments concerned, it has been provisionally decided to exclude sadar bazars from the Cantonments of St. Thomas Mount, Kamptee, Ambala and Mandalay. Detailed proposals for the exclusion and separate constitution of the sadar bazar areas will be drawn up by committees consisting of representatives of the Government of India and the local Governments concerned. The committee dealing with Kamptee is already at work. The St. Thomas Mount committee assembles on 7th January, the Ambala committee on 15th January and the Mandalay committee will probably meet in February or March 1924. The reports of the committees are to be submitted by the local Governments for orders to the Government of India.

WHEN YOUR LITTLE ONE IS UNWELL.
Try This Simple Remedy.
Almost all the ailments of infants and young children arise in the first place from stomach and bowel troubles. It is usually because the child is not digesting its food properly and the bowels are failing to do their work that the little one is fretful and unwell. In cases such as this nothing is as good as the Canadian children's remedy, Baby's Own Tablets.

These Tablets are especially made for children; can be given freely without fear of harm to the youngest infant. They are an ever-ready remedy for infantile indigestion, constipation, colic, diarrhoea, teething pains, croup, colds and worms. Chemists sell them, at 12 annas the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.
Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co. (16).

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmodoo, where I put in a Caravan Serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepare from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

God The Witness.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment of 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 Phial of liniment	2-8	excluding postal ex-
1 box of Pills	1-8	penses. *i. e.*, As. 5.

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7 and Rs. 9 for foreign including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

TESTIMONIALS.

Dear Sir,

Your medicine has given me a complete cure, so kindly send the same for the friend of mine by V. P. P. at your earliest convenience and oblige.

B. OHIMROO LAL,
Moghal Sharai.

Dear Sir,

I sincerely appreciate your medicine. It has no doubt given me good result.

JSIPUT USD GEORGE MEHRA,
Madura District, South India.

Dear Sheikh Sahib,

Your medicine has proved me a panacea and no other medicine stands its equal. Kindly send me 6 phials more by V. P. P. and oblige.

MOHD ABDUL KARIM,
Ufzalganj.

Dear Ghulam Ahmed Sahib,

Your medicine did me untold benefit

SYED HUSSAIN ZAFFERIEN,
Persian Trading Coy,
Sg. Tnser Street, Rangoon.

Dear Sir,

Really your pills have proved beneficial. Please send me three bottles of pills.

J. SHAHBAZ KHAN,
Gujranwala.

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO—

SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED. Pir Gilanian, St. 73,
LAHORE. 3

A SAFE AND RELIABLE MEDICINE

for general use where a purgative is indicated.

BRISTOL'S PILLS

Purely Vegetable Sugar Coated

are confidently recommended as a valuable remedial agent of mild yet positive action.

For All Chronic or Acute Liver Disorders.

One trial is sufficient to demonstrate their efficacy.

Sold Everywhere.

Also by Messs. B. K. Paul's Co.—M R. Paul & Co., 1 & 3 Bonfield's Lane, Calcutta. Kemp & Co., Bombay. Dey Bros., 32 Mogul Street, Rangoon.

CALCUTTA MARKET.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

Our market has, unfortunately, registered a further fall in values during the past week. The up-country consuming centres continue to display an almost entire lack of interest with the result that bazar clearances are of the most meagre dimensions and local dealers are by no means anxious to enter into further commitments until such time as demand improves. Now, however that the American Cotton Crop has been officially estimated as likely to be only 10,981,000 bales, a firmer market is looked for, and with the advent of the New Year it is expected that enquiry will be resumed on an improved scale.

Grey Shirtings.—Apart from a little selling of country-made cloths there is nothing of interest to report. Values of Home productions have fallen a further 2 annas per piece.

Grey Dhooties.—Values are again easier, and the off-take is very poor. Shirting styles have depreciated 1 annas per pair.

Whites.—This section is also very quiet, and no selling is reported. White shirting prices have declined 4 annas per piece.

Yarns.—The quietness reported last week is still in evidence, and values show a further decline.

Miscellaneous.—There is no change to report.

LOCAL SPUN YARN.

Our market, which remained quiet during the earlier part of the period under review, has improved considerably during the past two days, and closes firm at an advance of 2 to 3 annas per 5lb. bundle. Up-country demand is however, still poor.

We quote per 5lbs. according to quality and ticket :—

Mule 10½s.	Rs. 4	8	0 to 4	12	0
Mule 12½s.	Rs. 4	11	0 to 4	15	0
Mule 14½s.	Rs. 4	14	0 to 5	2	0
Mule 16½s.	Rs. 5	1	0 to 5	5	0
Mule 20½s.	Rs. 5	8	0 to 5	12	0
Mule 22s.	Rs. 5	10	0 to 5	14	0

COAL.

The market is quite strong, and Collieries are well placed with orders, but the utmost difficulty is being experienced in despatching for up-country owing to the fact that wagons day after day are allotted for only Loco and Supecials. The many Firms to whom half-rates have been granted cannot understand why they are not supplied, the reason being that they are only "ordinary" supplies, with practically no preference, and that when intended for are seldom obtained. Raisings continue on a low scale, and stocks are being depleted.

Prices are as follows :—

Desherghur.—Rs. 12-8-0 to Rs. 13.

13, 14 and 15 seams Jherria.—Rs. 10-8-0 to Rs. 11.

11 and 12 seams Jherria.—Rs. 8-8-0 to Rs. 9.

10 seam Jherria.—Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-8-0.

Raneegunge.—Rs. 8 to Rs. 9.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co's weekly report, dated Calcutta, 18th December, 1923 says :—

Heavy Goods.—A very firm market has prevailed throughout the week and prices have advanced for all positions. Heavy Cees have been in strong in demand for Burmah and the Country trade and a large business has resulted for various deliveries up to September. B. Twills have been dealt in to a moderate extent and a few sales of Cornsacks for next season are also reported. Towards the close there is less enquiry, but prices are well maintained.

For the U. K. and Continent.—Liverpool Twills for January at Rs. 54-8-0; Cuban Sugar Bags for April/June at Rs. 56.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags (6x8) 2¼ lbs for January at Rs. 53-8-0, for July-September at Rs. 51.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for January at Rs. 47-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 46-12-0; Twill Sacks 2 3/4 lbs. (38") for April at Rs. 49.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for December at Rs. 49-12-0, for July/September at Rs. 44 to Rs. 45 Woolpacks for March at Rs. 2-5-0.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for January/March at Rs. 39, for February at Rs. 38-8-0, for March at Rs. 38, for April/June at Rs. 36, for May/June at Rs. 36-8-0, for July/September at Rs. 35.; Hy. C.'s (2" blue), for Ready at Rs. 49-8-0 striped, for December at Rs. 48-12-0 striped; Hy. C.'s (2" green), for December at Rs. 50-8-0 to Rs. 51-4-0 striped basis; Hy. C's for Ready at Rs. 50, for December and early January at Rs. 51, for January/February at Rs. 47-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 46-4-0 to Rs. 48, for February/March at Rs. 47 to Rs. 47-8-0, for February/ June at Rs. 46-8-0 for April/June at Rs. 46 to Rs. 45-8-0, for May/June at Rs. 44-8-0, for July/September at Rs. 43 to Rs. 44, A. Twills for December at Rs. 53-8-0, for February/April at Rs. 55, for April at Rs. 54-8-0.

For the up-Country Markets and Bombay.—Hy. C.'s for February/June at Rs. 46-8-0, for April/June at Rs. 46-0-0, for May/June at Rs. 46-8-0; D. W. Flour Bags for January at Rs. 56, for January/March at Rs. 55-14-0; B. Twills for December at Rs. 48-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 46-12-0, for April/June at Rs. 45-8-0, for May/June at Rs. 45, for July/September at Rs. 42-8-0 to Rs. 43; Setty A. Twills for April/June at Rs. 54 to Rs. 56-8-0.

Hessians.—Values have improved during the week in sympathy with Heavy Goods. There is very little enquiry from consuming centres and shippers have only been interested, in small parcels of near at head goods. Speculators however, have bought to a moderate extent in the forward positions, chiefly, 11 porters for July/September. We close quiet but steady.

9 porters for Ready at Rs. 13-14-0 to Rs. 14-6-0 to Rs. 14-12-0, for December at Rs. 13-14-0 to Rs. 14-6-0 to Rs. 14-2-0, for January/March at Rs. 13-12-0 to Rs. 14-8-0 to Rs. 14, for July/September at Rs. 14.

11 porters for Ready at Rs. 18-2-0 to Rs. 18-8-0 to Rs. 18-2-0, for December at Rs. 18-2-0 to Rs. 18-8-0 to Rs. 18-7-0, for January/March at Rs. 17-12-0 to Rs. 18-4-0, for April/September at Rs. 17-12-0, for July/September at Rs. 17-12-0 to Rs. 18-4-0.

Hessian Bags 56" x 28" ex 40" 8 ozs. for January/March at Rs. 33/8/0.

LONG TERM SENTENCES AND PERIODICAL REVISIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Bombay Government has favoured the public by publishing a recent resolution of the Governor in Council on the above subject. In the form in which the resolution has been passed, it may be safely recorded that it is likely to give rise to a feeling of some satisfaction in the public mind. But the camouflage of "Periodical Revision" referred to in the said resolution will be clear only to certificated criminals like the writer. One can understand the tomfoolery of the resolution only if he has had the rare privilege of a trial in a British Indian Court of Law and the rarer privilege of a short sojourn in a British Indian Jail. For the present, I dismiss from consideration the extent to which this resolution will act on the ordinary convicts in jails, and deal with it only as it will affect political convicts.

The first thing that strikes one on reading the resolution is that the Bombay Government has totally failed to understand, in spite of its boast about its knowledge of modern penology, why offenders against law are punished. It is true that recent expositions have had some effect on the Governor in Council, but the following words in the resolution, "imprisonment should be not merely an instrument for exacting the retribution demanded by society, but should also be used for the reformation of the convict", clearly show the extent of the Bombay Government's knowledge of modern penology. Need we say that so long as a state has got the least idea of "exacting retribution" from offenders against law, there is absolutely no hope of Prison Reform. When is the Bombay Government going to learn that an offender against law is imprisoned not because society demands it to exact retribution, but because society realises the offender to be a weak creature, unable to control himself and his actions in harmony within it, and that to safeguard itself against further harm from that offender, it demands of the State so to restrict his freedom as to avoid the possibility of future harm. In short, the Bombay Government's conception of the imprisonment of an offender against law is still based on the idea of revenge. It has not yet learnt that imprisonment is awarded just to correct a mistaken individual and reform him for the future benefit of society.

As for the Advisory Committee referred to in the Government Resolution, the less said the better. The proposed Committee shall consist of the Inspector-General of Prisons (President), the District Judge, the District Magistrate and two *nominated* local members, (i.e.) three officials and two *jo-hukums*! The Inspector-General of Prisons is the person who gets his cue from his Superintendents; the District Judge and the Magistrate are the very persons who tried the prisoner and sent him to jail! Will not these impartially review the sentences passed on prisoners?

Then, again, the "procedure to be followed." The Superintendent of each jail will make a list twice every year. The District Magistrate will furnish a copy of the judgment as also "such information regarding the antecedents, character and history of the convict as may be obtained locally." So far as political prisoners are concerned, their very conviction is due to police reports and evidence. Now to that is added a second report from the same sources and the first and the second reports are to form the basis of "revision." I need hardly add that the Committee can *revise* the sentences—in the sense not of shortening the previous sentence but of lengthening it!

In addition to the above, the Committee "will make such enquiries in the jail of the Superintendent and jail officials as they may find necessary regarding the behaviour of the convict in prison and will personally interrogate each convict." Need I say anything about the existing relation between political prisoners and their Superintendents and other jail officials? And what is meant by "jail officials"? Does it not include the "convict officers" of the jails? Bravo! Then, the Committee will certainly revise the sentences impartially, because the convict warders and overseers and Numberdas of each jail are going to have their say about the political prisoner. And we know what stories they will tell, because we have personally noticed to what lengths they will go to earn their own remissions, even in the ordinary course, of a couple of days.

Not only this, the Committee will, while revising the sentences, also look to "the nature of the original offence and to the propensities of the convict, as displayed by it to see whether even exemplary conduct in jail is a sufficient guarantee of continued good conduct outside it." Thus, for instance, taking the case of Barrister Savarkar, the Committee, even supposing the jail officials give a good account of his conduct in jail, will look into the crime for which he was sentenced, (i.e.) abetment of murder, and then look into the propensities of Barrister Savarkar as displayed by it, viz., abetment of murder, to see whether even his exemplary conduct is a sufficient guarantee for him to be allowed freedom. Need we say what this *revision* will be in fact?

Supposing a political prisoner has the good luck to pass through all these tests, then, the Committee will state their *opinion* as to whether a prisoner's release should be unconditional and if not what conditions they would *recommend* in each particular case. And over and above this "it will require a very strong case to induce Government to consider (!) the release of persons convicted of systematic or organised crime or specially serious offences." If "a very strong case" is required even to "induce" the Government to "consider" the question of release, we need hardly add that after this much advertised resolution the Bombay Government is not going to have to its credit the practical release of even a single political prisoner.—Yours, etc.,

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

Dadar, Dec. 16.

THE I. E. S.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Association of Indian Officers of Bombay Educational Department on one hand is in favour of transfer of control to the Government of India and immediate stoppage of European recruitment to the I. E. S. while on the other hand one of the educationists thinks of inviting foreign control. One of the witnesses before the Lee Commission Mr. C. N. Mehta wishes to continue European supervision over Indian institutions. We need no advocacy on Mr. Mehta's part to emphasise the fact that Europeans are born supervisors and possessed of untiring energy. When the responsibility and importance of the new Reforms is being explained to us by eminent Nationalists both from the press and the platform, it is no use insisting upon having European supervision. Indians want to supervise their work themselves. If European control goes on for ever, Indians will have no way to progress and the purpose (which we believe is sincere) of the Government will be falsified by its own hands.

Again Mr. Lory, the Director of Public Instruction, advocates that Indians should be paid less. Because an Englishman lives lavishly and extravagantly is no excuse that he should be paid more. 'High Thinking' and 'Plain Living' is no sin. We have no objection if merits are properly appreciated and the principle of the 'same work, same remuneration" is rigidly adhered to. We do not want men with uptodate Western ideas, but we want men with lofty ideas. It remains to be decided as yet as to which of the two ideas (whether European or Indian) are lofty.—Yours etc.

S. M.

Ahmedabad, Dec. 17.

"WHO WILL LEAD THE BOMBAY COUNCIL."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please publish the following and oblige?

The Swaraj Party has almost all over India captured the local and central legislatures. I would not say the success was due to a particular reason, but allow our No-change brethren to struggle for finding it out or take the credit for the Swarajists' success. It has been quite clear that the masses had not the least trust in the Moderates' way of playing with politics; and that they have whole-heartedly responded to the call of the selfless patriots of the Swaraj Party returning them in numbers to the Councils as they wanted, to give them a scope to work on the lines the Pro-changers wanted to work. Now it is the duty of the Swarajists to act according to the programme they chalked out before they entered the Councils and try their best to wreck the Reforms if the Government do not agree to granting at least Colonial Self-Government at once within a very short time. But this can be done only if the Swarajists in the various Councils are led by able leaders and scholars of Politics.

Bombay Presidency has unfortunately lost both Shrijuts V. J. Patel and Kelkar for the central Assembly and hence it comes to the lot of the Swarajists of Bombay to select the best available man as their leader. The prominent among the Swarajists in the Council are Messrs. Jayakar, J. K. Mehta, Dr. Dixit, Messrs. Bhopatkar, Swaminarayan, Mukadam etc. It remains, now, to be seen whom the Swarajists select as their leader. If, I, as a Swarajist, am at all permitted to suggest a name and offer it for criticisms from your readers of various opinion, I would say, Sjt. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-law, is the best available man fit to lead the Bombay Council.—Yours etc.

A SWARAJIST.

Mama's Pole, Baroda.

NEXT BEHAR COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, Dec. 24.

A B. and O. Government communique announces the first session of the new Legislative Council will commence on the 15th January next. Elections for the office of the Deputy President and for the Committees on public accounts and Standing Committees will be held on 16th January. No non-official business will be transacted on either days. It is not decided yet whether any official business will be taken up.

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KATHIAWAD NOTES.

PROBLEM OF NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Dec. 15.

All the three National Schools, on this side, viz. one at Rajkot, one at Bhavnagar, and one at Wadhwan, have been passing through critical times. Money is scarce everywhere in these days and particularly the first two institutions will have to face hardship in this matter for some time to come. Only what they need at present is great economy and avoiding of unnecessary expansion in any direction whatsoever. But the third of the abovementioned schools is going through a crisis and many of its well-wishers are afraid lest it may be closed. Wadhwan has got a very good worker in Mr. Fulchandbhai and probably it is no exaggeration to say that it is mainly through his efforts that this school as well as much of the work in Wadhwan is carried on. But unfortunately even he is not able to tide over this crisis, at least so it seems for the present. If the rumour is to be trusted, the serious differences owing to which some members of the Committee as well as some of the teachers have resigned have risen in connection with the question of admitting the untouchables in the school. This is and ought to be, of course, a matter of principle for all national schools, and under no circumstances can national workers afford to make a compromise in the matter. If the trouble is due to this question, then those who are for admitting the untouchables in the school (one is not sure if the question is at present only theoratical or practical) deserve to be congratulated for the noble stand that they have made, and it may well be hoped that ultimately reason will prevail and the Wadhwan public will stand by the untouchables. The removal of untouchability is one of the very few tests—perhaps the main test—it is to show our fitness for Swaraj and hence this question demands the immediate attention of all those who are concerned in the attainment of national welfare. The National School of Wadhwan has got money and workers and it has already done substantial work. Hence it is all the more desirable that it should pass through this crisis unscathed and come out even stronger. The whole of the Kathiawad public is watching with anxious care as to what is going to happen to this school.

THE CALL OF THE CATTLE.

The Humanitarian League of Bombay has issued an appeal to all the humanitarians and philanthropists to come to the help of the poor cattle of Kathiawad and Gujarat. It is by now well-known that there is serious shortage of water and fodder in Kathiawad and in some parts of Gujarat, and owing to this there is a regular export of cattle such as cows, buffaloes, oxen etc. to such places as Ahmedabad etc., where these are sold for a nominal price to be ultimately slaughtered. This is a serious drain on the poor people as well as the middle classes and something must be done immediately to save these cattle from being slaughtered. The appeal has come not a moment too soon and it is high time that people in Bombay as well as Gujarat and Kathiawad should begin to devise means for the protection of this cattle. Fortunately famine-conditions do not prevail all over the Presidency, and hence some big cattle-farms and dairies might be opened in such parts of the Bombay Presidency where fodder and water are plenty. If this work is properly done it would be not only self-supporting but ever paying. One of the great needs of our country is good cattle-farms and such times give the opportunity to make experiments in the direction. Kathiawad possesses some of the finest cattle not only in India but even in the world, and everything should be done to preserve such breed.

ANOTHER SOCIAL PROBLEM.

Quite recently a number of cases have occurred in which some of the widows were tried to do away with their illegitimate children. Such cases have been happening not only for years but for decades, but unfortunately the Hindu community, particularly the upper classes, do not yet take the bold step necessary in the matter. There is not the least doubt that the public opinion has changed in the matter of allowing widows to remarry a great deal during the last decade or so, and it would not be too much to say that a number of men at least are ready to remarry widows. But it is the widows themselves who refuse to come out. They are afraid of the public opinion, particularly that prevalent among women, and hence they do not take the necessary step even though they may feel inclined to do so. But only moral courage on the part of a few will solve the problem, and we may well hope that with more of education this will not be long in coming. Another evil which is peculiar to this province is what may plainly be called sale of girls. There are some people—of course their number is very small and decreasing day by day—in some castes who do not hesitate to give their daughters to men of advanced age for marriage. Of course, in doing this their sole aim is to get money from such sons-in-law who are invariably rich people. Happily, of late, these girls who are sacrificed in this way very often take the matter into their own hands and refuse to marry the persons chosen for them. Sometimes the public interferes and sometimes even the State authorities forbid such marriages. Recently one such marriage was prevented from taking place by the Thakor Saheb of Palitana.

INDIAN SEAMEN'S DEMAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

The annual Conference of the Indian Seamen's Association passed resolutions urging the Government to consult the Association before introducing any legislation affecting seamen and to nominate representatives of the Association to the Bengal Council. It was also decided that the interests of seamen would be promoted by cordial relations with shipowners and agents.

Major Suhrawardy M.L.C. who presided dwelt upon the importance of seamen in the world's trade and regretted that no provision had been made for the dependents of Indian seamen who lost their lives in the war.

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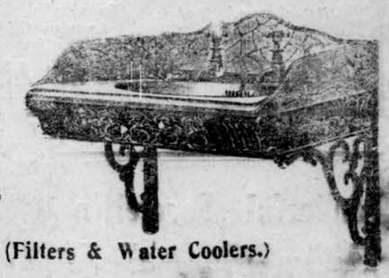

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